AL ADWAA
Gem

CONNECT 2024

5th PRIM.
FIRST TERM





Contents



Theme 1 I discover myself

Unit 1: We plant our food 18

Unit 2: I want to be healthy! 52

Unit 3: How do I look? 90

Theme 2 Myself and others

Unit 4: Looking after our world 127

Unit 5: Jobs we do 158

Unit 6: What's the weather like? 194

Tape scripts 226



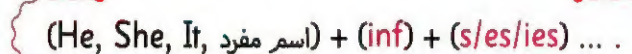
Revision on language

Present Simple Tense زمن المضارع البسيط

We use the present simple to talk about habits, routines, and things we do every day.
نستخدم المضارع البسيط للتحدث عن العادات والروتين والأشياء التى نقوم بها كل يوم.

Affirmative sentence: الجملة المثبتة:

(I, We, You, They, اسم جمع) + (inf) مصدر الفعل ... .



(He, She, It, اسم مفرد) + (inf) + (s/es/ies) ... .



I eat lunch at two o'clock.
أنا أتناول الغداء فى الساعة الثانية.



He plays football on Fridays.
هو يلعب كرة القدم فى أيام الجمعة.



s → معظم الأفعال يضاف لها (s):
e.g. She drinks milk for breakfast.



es → الأفعال المنتهية بـ (ss , sh, ch, o, x) يضاف لها (es):
e.g. Mum washes the dishes every day.



ies → الأفعال المنتهية بحرف (y) يسبقه حرف ساكن, يتم حذف الـ (y) ويضاف للفعل (ies):
e.g. He studies English in the evening.

Negative sentence: الجملة المنفية:

(I, We, You, They, اسم جمع) + don't + (inf) مصدر الفعل .... .

(He, She, It, اسم مفرد) + doesn't + (inf) مصدر الفعل .... .

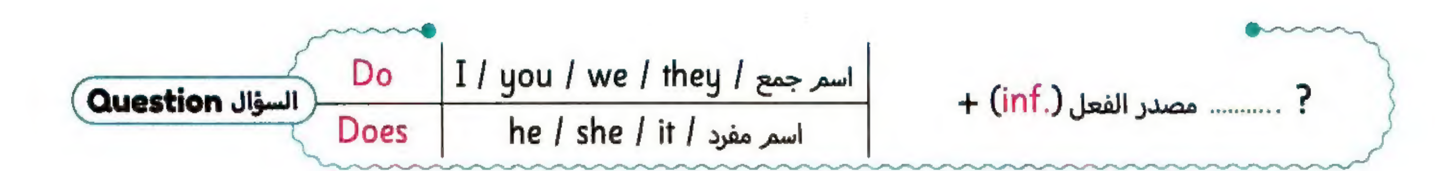


I don't drink milk.
أنا لا أشرب اللبن.



He doesn't walk to school.
هو لا يمشى إلى المدرسة.

Yes/No questions: السؤال بـ (هل):





A: Do the farmers grow the food?

B: Yes, they do.

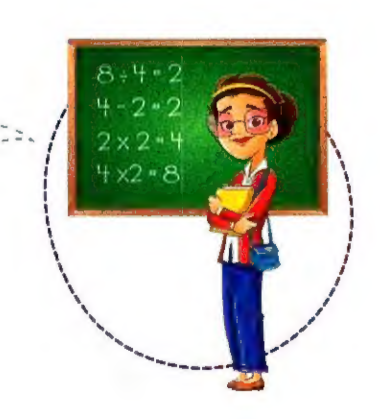


Wh- question: السؤال باستخدام كلمة الاستفهام:

Question word كلمة الاستفهام	do	I / you / we / they / اسم جمع	+ (inf.) مصدر الفعل.......... ?
	does	he / she / it / اسم مفرد	

A: What does she do?

B: She is a teacher. She teaches math.



Past Simple Tense زمن الماضى البسيط

We use the past simple tense to express actions that started and ended in the past.

يستخدم زمن الماضى البسيط للتعبير عن الأحداث التى بدأت وانتهت فى الماضى.

Affirmative sentence: الجملة المثبتة:

1. Regular Verbs
أفعال منتظمة

معظم الأفعال يضاف لها (ed):	الأفعال المنتهية بـ (e) يضاف لها (d) فقط:	الأفعال المنتهية بحرف ساكن + (y) يضاف لها (ied) ويحذف الـ (y):	الأفعال المنتهية بحرف متحرك + حرف ساكن يضاف لها (ed) مع مضاعفة الحرف الساكن
walk/walked	move/moved	carry / carried	clap / clapped



I walked to school yesterday.

مشيت إلى المدرسة أمس.

2. Irregular Verbs
أفعال غير منتظمة

present	past	present	past	present	past
see	saw	come	came	have/has	had
go	went	get	got	write	wrote
take	took	sleep	slept	drink	drank
catch	caught	do	did	break	broke

Negative sentence: الجملة المنفية:

Subject + didn't + (inf) مصدر الفعل ... .



e.g. She didn't clean her room yesterday.

لم تنظف غرفتها أمس.



(Verb to be)
فى زمن الماضى

- I/He/She/It + was/wasn't ... → She was happy at the party.
- We/They/You + were/weren't ... → We were at school this morning.

Yes/No questions: السؤال بـ (هل):

A: Did + subject + (inf.) مصدر الفعل .... ?

B: Yes,	subject	did.
B: No,		didn't.



A: Did you travel all over Egypt?
B: Yes, I did.



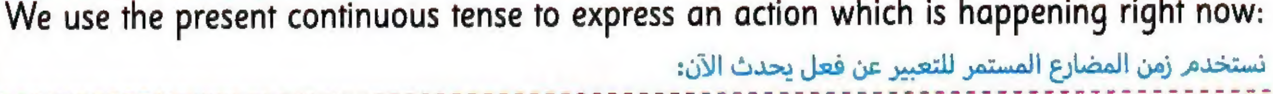
A: Did you eat Om Ali yesterday?
B: No, I didn't.

Wh- question: السؤال باستخدام كلمة الاستفهام :

A: Question word	did	subject	(inf.) ....?
B: Subject (الفاعل) + التصريف الثانى للفعل			



A: When did it rain?
B: It rained yesterday.



Present Continuous Tense زمن المضارع المستمر

We use the present continuous tense to express an action which is happening right now:

نستخدم زمن المضارع المستمر للتعبير عن فعل يحدث الآن:

Affirmative sentence: الجملة المثبتة:

Subject		Verb to be		Short form	
I	+	am	=	I'm	(inf.) مصدر الفعل + ing
He / She / It / اسم مفرد	+	is	=	He's / She's / It's	(inf.) مصدر الفعل + ing
We / They / You / اسم جمع	+	are	=	We're/They're/You're	(inf.) مصدر الفعل + ing

I am playing football.

أنا ألعب كرة القدم.

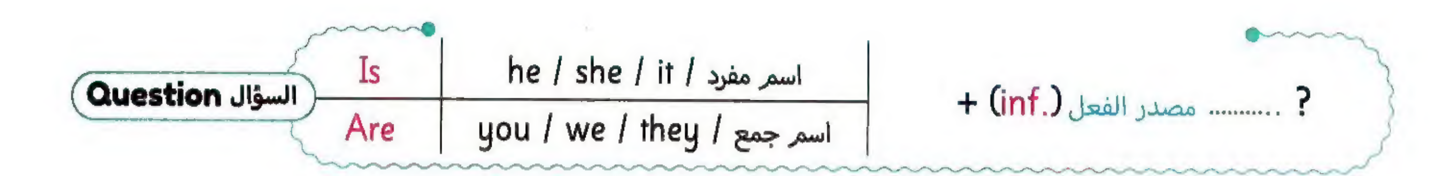
Negative sentence: الجملة المنفية:

Subject	Verb to be + not	
I	am not	(inf.) مصدر الفعل + ing
He / She / It / اسم مفرد	is not (isn't)	(inf.) مصدر الفعل + ing
We / They / You / اسم جمع	are not (aren't)	(inf.) مصدر الفعل + ing

She isn't watching TV.

هى لا تشاهد التلفاز.

Yes/No questions: السؤال بـ (هل):





A: Is she singing?

B: Yes, she is.



Wh- question: السؤال باستخدام كلمة الاستفهام:

Question word كلمة الاستفهام	am/ is/ are	subject (الفاعل)	+ (inf.) مصدر الفعل + ing..... ?

A: What are you doing?

B: I'm drawing a cat.



How to form a sentence كيفية تكوين جملة

Parts of speech أجزاء الكلام

1 — Noun الاسم

اسم شخص، حيوان، مكان أو شيء

e.g. Nada has a car.

e.g. A monkey is in the car.

2 — Verb الفعل

يعبر عن الحدث أو الحالة

e.g. They have a pet.

e.g. I am at school today.

3 — Adjective الصفة

تصف الاسم

e.g. The elephant is fat.

e.g. This is a nice kite.

4 — Adverb الحال

يصف الفعل

e.g. The turtle walks slowly.

e.g. It's raining heavily.



Sentence formation تكوين الجملة

Subject + Verb + Object

e.g.

I like fruits.





The children read funny stories.



Mona is watching TV.



We went home at 2 o'clock.



Wh- questions

What ...? ما / ماذا (للسؤال عن ماهية الشىء)



A: What is this?
B: This is a book.

Where ...? أين (للسؤال عن المكان)



A: Where are you?
B: We are at school.

When ...? متى (للسؤال عن الوقت)



A: When do you get up?
B: I get up at six in the morning.

Who ...? من (للسؤال عن العاقل)



A: Who is he?
B: He is my friend Ahmed.

Whose ...? لمن (للسؤال عن الملكية)

A: Whose car is this?
B: This is my car. / This car is mine.

Which ...? أى (للسؤال عن الاختيار)



A: Which present do you want?
B: I want the blue present.

How ...? كيف (للسؤال عن الحال ووسيلة المواصلات)



A: How do you go to school?
B: I go to school by bike.

How many ...? كم العدد (للسؤال عن العدد)



A: How many pens are there?
B: There are six pens.

How old ...? كم العمر (للسؤال عن العمر)



A: How old are you?
B: I'm six years old.

How much ...? كم الثمن / الكمية (للسؤال عن الثمن / الكمية)



A: How much are the shoes?
B: They are one hundred pounds.

How long ...? كم طول المدة (للسؤال عن المدة الزمنية للحدث)



A: How long do you play football?
B: I play football for an hour every day.

Why ...? لماذا (للسؤال عن السبب)



A: Why didn't you come to school?
B: I didn't come because I was ill.

Punctuation marks



Capital letters
الحروف الكبيرة

فى بداية الجملة (الخبرية/ الأمرية)/ السؤال / أيام الأسبوع / الشهور / الضمير (I) فى أى مكان بالجملة / اللغات / الجنسيات / أسماء الأشخاص / البلدان / الأماكن الشهيرة.

e.g.
1. Ahmed is from Egypt.
2. I am Egyptian and I speak Arabic.
3. Today is Monday.
4. I visited the Egyptian Museum in August.



Period (Full stop)
النقطة

فى نهاية الجملة.

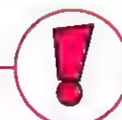
e.g. I eat breakfast every day.



Question mark
علامة الاستفهام

فى نهاية السؤال.

e.g. What are you doing?



Exclamation mark
علامة التعجب

نضع علامة التعجب (!) فى نهاية العبارات أو الجمل التى تعبر عن الترحيب أو التعجب أو الشعور القوى.

e.g. Hi! / Wow! / I feel excited!



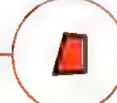
Apostrophe
الفاصلة العليا

توضع قبل «s» الملكية.

e.g. 1. Kareem's bag is blue.

توضع فى الاختصارات.

e.g. 2. I'm a girl.



Comma
الفاصلة السفلى

نستخدم الفاصلة عندما نكتب قائمة بالأشياء أو العبارات.

e.g.
1. I like football, tennis, and basketball.
2. Yes, of course. — تستخدم بعد Yes / No فى الإجابات.
3. I like playing sports, but I don't like reading books. — تستخدم قبل but.
4. Can I have some tea, please? — تستخدم قبل Please إذا جاءت فى نهاية الجملة.


Theme 1
I discover myself
أنا أكتشف نفسي

Unit 1 We plant our food
نحن نزرع طعامنا



Unit Overview

Student's book Exercises  Al-Azhar  Answers 100% 

- **By the end of this unit, the student will be able to:**

  - listen, read, research, and write about different types of food.
  - listen to a conversation about favorite food.
  - practice making suggestions with "how about".
  - read a fairy tale.
  - practice saying vowel sounds.
  - understand decimal fractions.
  - write a recipe.
  - research and make a poster about fruit and vegetables that grow in Egypt.

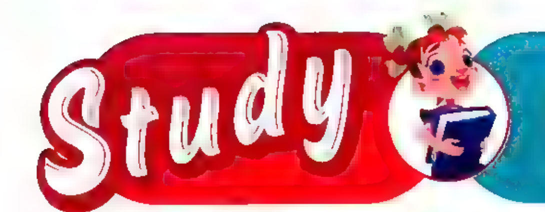
- بنهاية هذه الوحدة، سيكون التلميذ قادرًا على أن:

Did you know?

- Pineapples are heavy fruits that do not grow on trees. They grow on the ground.

I can find it out!

- Plants grow in different ways. Apples, for example, grow on trees. Strawberries, on the other hand, grow on vines while berries grow on bushes.



Lesson 1

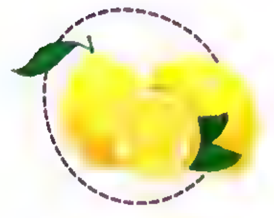
Food and Drink





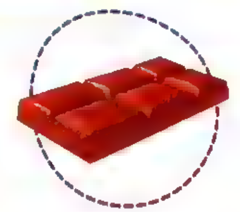
Listen, point, and say: استمع، أشر وقل:

Main vocabulary


lemons
ليمون


eggs
بيض


carrots
جزر


chocolate
شوكولاتة


coconuts
جوز الهند


beans
فول

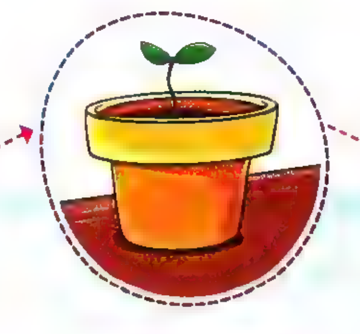
limes
ليمون حامض


onions
بصل


pineapples
أناناس


chicken
دجاجة





We grow lemons in our garden
نزرع الليمون فى حديقتنا







Extra vocabulary

healthy (adj.)	صحى	favorite (adj.)	مفضل
little (adj.)	قليل	unhealthy (adj.)	غير صحى
a lot	الكثير من	mango	مانجو
garden	حديقة	potatoes	بطاطس
fresh (adj.)	طازج	market	سوق

Conjugation of verbs تصريف الأفعال

Regular verbs أفعــال منتظمـة

Present		Past	Present		Past
like	يحب	liked	collect	يجمع	collected

Irregular verbs أفعال غير منتظمة

Present		Past	Present		Past
think	يعتقد	thought	grow	يزرع	grew
sell	يبيع	sold	buy	يشترى	bought

Expressions and Phrases

That's easy!	هذا أمر سهل!	It's OK.	لا بأس.

Check point

Choose the correct answer: اختر الإجابة الصحيحة:

1. I always have (limes – beans – chicken – coconuts) for breakfast.
2. Children like sweet food like (onions – carrots – chocolate – fish).
3. We add (pineapples – mangoes – coconuts – carrots) when we make a green salad.
4. A: What's your (favorite – healthy – little – fresh) food? B: It's chocolate.



Listen, read, and role-play: استمع، اقرأ وتبادل الأدوار:



Dina: What's your favorite food, Fareeda?

ما هو طعامك المفضل يا فريدة؟



Fareeda: That's easy! It's chocolate.

هذا أمر سهل! إنها الشوكولاتة.



Dina: Mmm... I love chocolate too. But it isn't healthy, is it?

مم.. أنا أحب الشوكولاتة أيضًا. ولكنها ليست صحية، أليس كذلك؟



Fareeda: I think it's OK to eat a little. But yes, it is unhealthy if you eat a lot.

أعتقد أنه لا مانع من تناول القليل. ولكن نعم، إنها غير صحية إذا تناولت منها الكثير.



Dina: What's your favorite healthy food?

ما هو طعامك الصحى المفضل؟



Fareeda: Oh, I like chicken and I like fish. But my favorite is mango. We have a mango tree in the garden.

أوه، أنا أحب الدجاج والسمك. ولكن طعامى المفضل هو المانجو. لدينا شجرة مانجو فى الحديقة.





Dina: I love mango too. We don't have a mango tree. We have a lime tree and a lemon tree.

أنا أحب المانجو أيضًا. ليس لدينا شجرة مانجو. لدينا شجرة ليمون وشجرة ليمون حامض.



Fareeda: My uncle grows onions and potatoes. He has chickens too. He collects fresh eggs every day. Sometimes he sells them at the market.

عمى يزرع البصل والبطاطس. ولديه دجاج أيضًا. يقوم عمى بجمع البيض الطازج يوميًّا. وأحيانًا يقوم ببيعه فى السوق.





• Remembering • Understanding • Applying • Analyzing • Evaluating • Creating

1 Listen and complete: استمع وأكمل: 3

1. Nada's favorite food is ....
2. Chocolate is healthy if you eat ....
3. Nada's healthy food is ....

2 Read and match (A) with (B): اقرأ وصل العمود (أ) بالعمود (ب): 4

A

1. A: What's your favorite healthy food?
2. Chocolate is unhealthy ...
3. My uncle collects fresh eggs.
4. We have a mango tree ...

B

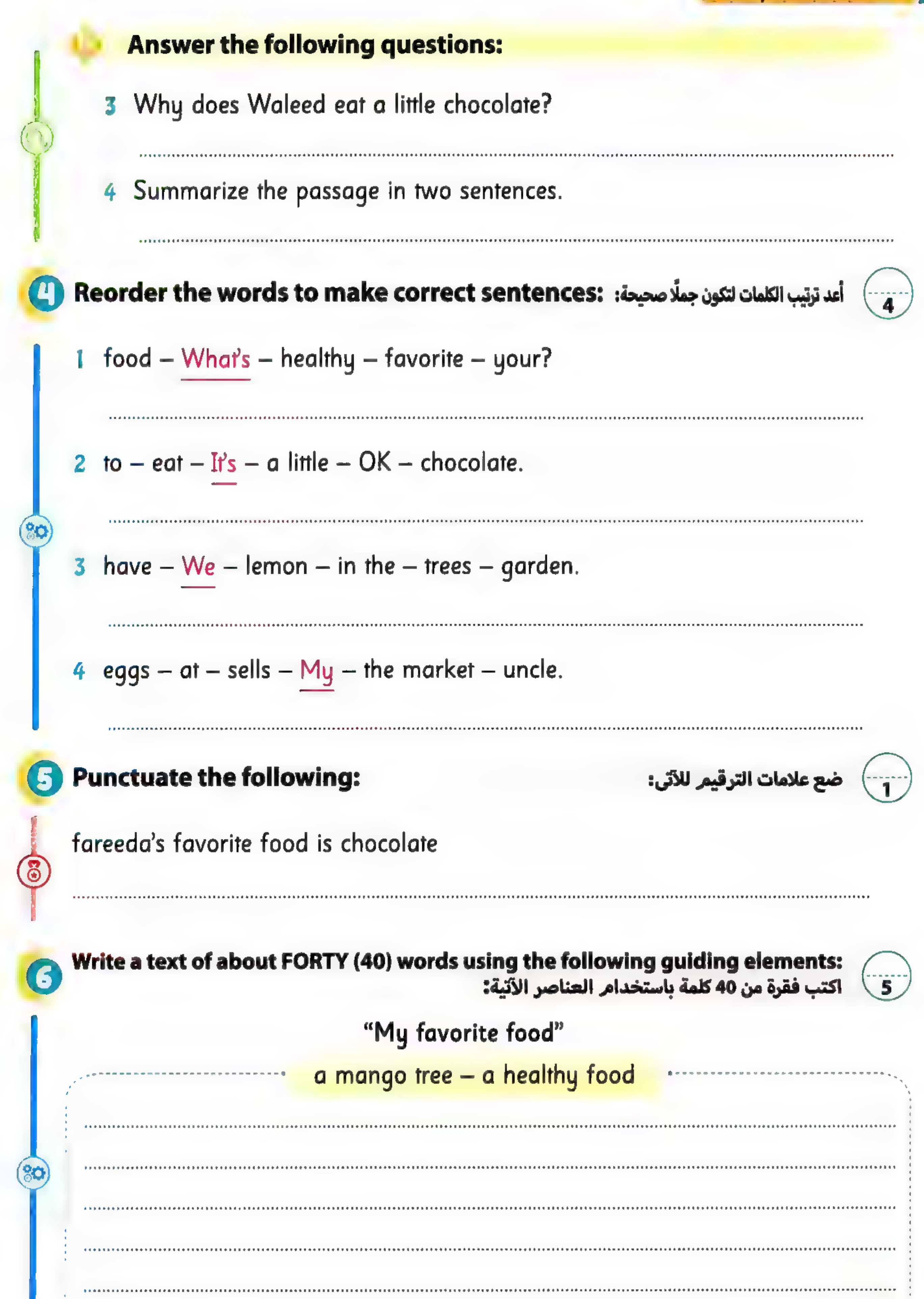
a. (   ) He sometimes sells them at the market.
b. (   ) in the garden.
c. (   ) B: It's mango.
d. (   ) if you eat a lot.
e. (   ) But it isn't healthy.

3 Read the text and answer the questions: اقرأ النص وأجب عن الأسئلة: 6

Waleed lives in a big house with his family. There is a big garden in the house where his grandpa grows many different kinds of vegetables and fruits. He grows tomatoes, carrots, and onions. There are lemon, lime, and mango trees as well. He has chickens, too. He collects fresh eggs and sells them at the market. Waleed's favorite healthy food is mango. He likes to eat it and use it to make delicious juice. Waleed likes chocolate, too. He knows it's unhealthy. But he thinks it's OK to eat a little.

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

1. .... grows different kinds of vegetables and fruit.
   a) Waleed b) Waleed's grandpa
   c) Waleed's mother d) Waleed's father
2. The word "unhealthy" means ....
   a) good for your body b) bad for your body
   c) smart d) fresh



Answer the following questions:

3 Why does Waleed eat a little chocolate?

....

4 Summarize the passage in two sentences.

....

4 Reorder the words to make correct sentences: أعد ترتيب الكلمات لتكون جملًا صحيحة: 4

1 food – What's – healthy – favorite – your?

....

2 to – eat – It's – a little – OK – chocolate.

....

3 have – We – lemon – in the – trees – garden.

....

4 eggs – at – sells – My – the market – uncle.

....

5 Punctuate the following: ضع علامات الترقيم للآتي: 1

fareeda's favorite food is chocolate

....

6 Write a text of about FORTY (40) words using the following guiding elements: اكتب فقرة من 40 كلمة باستخدام العناصر الآتية: 5

"My favorite food"

a mango tree – a healthy food

....

....

....

....

....



Lesson 2





My Shopping List قائمة مشترياتى



Listen and say: استمع وقل:

Main vocabulary

shopping list	قائمة مشتريات	tomatoes	طماطم
pineapple	ثمرة أناناس	mahalabia	مهلبية

Extra vocabulary

trader	تاجر	price	سعر
pounds	جنيهات	kilogram	كيلوجرام
juicy (adj.)	كثير العصارة	lucky (adj.)	محظوظ
dinner	عشاء	fridge	ثلاجة
grapes	عنب	dessert	تحلية

Conjugation of verbs تصريف الأفعال

Regular verbs أفعـــال منتظمـــة

Present		Past	Present		Past
need	يحتاج	needed	visit	يزور	visited

Irregular verbs أفعال غير منتظمة

Present		Past	Present		Past
think	يعتقد	thought	come	يأتى	came
get	يحصل على	got	say	يقول	said

Expressions and Phrases

How about ...?	ماذا عن ...؟	There you go.	تفضل
in total	كليًا (إجماليًا)	here are	ها هو
over there	هناك	until after	إلا بعد

Listen, read, and role-play:

استمع، اقرأ وتبادل الأدوار:

1

Market trader: Lovely tomatoes! Come and buy! How about buying some lovely red tomatoes?

طماطم رائعة! تعال واشترِ! ماذا عن شراء بعض الطماطم الحمراء الجميلة؟

Mom: Oh, I think we need some tomatoes. How much are they?

أوه، أعتقد أننا بحاجة إلى بعض الطماطم. ما سعرها؟

Market trader: They're a good price: they're only three pounds for one kilogram.

إنها بسعر جيد؛ ثمنها ٣ جنيهات للكيلوجرام الواحد.

Mom: OK. We'll have a kilogram, please.

حسنًا. سوف نأخذ كيلو جرامًا واحدًا ، من فضلك.

Market trader: How about buying some carrots too?

ماذا عن شراء بعض الجزر أيضًا؟

Mom: No, thank you.

لا، شكرًا.

Ibrahim: Mom, please can we have a pineapple?

أمى، هل يمكن أن نحصل على ثمرة أناناس من فضلك؟

Mom: Hmm, yes, Ibrahim! Let's buy a nice juicy pineapple.

نعم، إبراهيم! لنشترِ ثمرة أناناس غنية بالعصير.

Market trader: There you go. That'll be 20 pounds in total, please.

تفضلى. سيكون إجمالى الحساب ٢٠ جنيهًا، من فضلك.

2

Nada: I really like coming to your house, Grandma.

أحب حقًّا القدوم إلى منزلك يا جدتى.

Grandma: I like it when you visit me, Nada.

أحب عندما تزورينني يا ندى.

Nada: We haven't got (1) a mango tree in our garden at home (2). We've got a lemon tree.

ليس لدينا شجرة مانجو فى حديقتنا فى المنزل. لدينا شجرة ليمون.

(1) ليس لدينا

(2) بالمنزل

Grandma: I know. I'm lucky to have one. Would you like to have a mango now?

أعرف. أنا محظوظة لامتلاك واحدة. هل ترغبين فى الحصول على مانجو الآن؟

Nada: Yes, please! I would also like to have your mango and coconut mahalabia later. Have you got any coconut?

نعم من فضلك! أود أيضًا أن أحصل على مهلبية المانجو وجوز الهند لاحقًا. هل لديك أى جوز هند؟

Grandma: Yes, I bought some in the market this morning.

نعم، اشتريت بعضًا من السوق هذا الصباح.

3 **Mom:** Ashraf, will you come to the market with me?

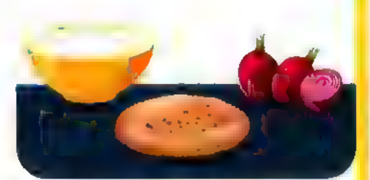
أشرف، هل تأتى معى إلى السوق؟

Ashraf: Yes, of course [1]. What do we need to buy?

نعم طبعًا. ماذا نحتاج أن نشترى؟

بالطبع	(1)
وجبة الغداء	(2)

Mom: We need to buy bread and rice. What would you like for lunch [2] on Saturday? Uncle Faisal is coming.



نحن بحاجة لشراء الخبز والأرز. ماذا تريد على الغداء يوم السبت؟ العم فيصل قادم.

Ashraf: Oh, I would like koshari, please. It's my favorite!

أوه، أريد كشرى من فضلك. إنه المفضل لدى!

Mom: OK, are there any onions in the fridge?

حسنًا، هل هناك أى بصل فى الثلاجة؟

Ashraf: No, there aren't. So, we need to buy bread, rice, and onions.

لا، لا يوجد. لذلك نحن بحاجة لشراء الخبز والأرز والبصل.

4 **Dad:** OK, what do we need to get, Amal?

حسنًا، ما الذى نحتاجه يا آمال؟

وجبة العشاء	(1)

Amal: Mom says three lemons and some eggs.

أمى تقول ثلاث حبات ليمون وبعض البيض.

Dad: Here are the lemons.

ها هو الليمون.

Amal: The eggs are over there. Oh, and chocolate too!

البيض هناك. أوه، والشوكولاتة أيضًا!

Dad: Is it on Mom's list?

هل هى فى قائمة الأم؟

Amal: No, it isn't. But can I have some, please?

لا، ليس كذلك. ولكن هل يمكننى الحصول على البعض من فضلك؟

Dad: OK, but don't eat it until after dinner [1], Amal.

حسنًا، لكن لا تتناوليها إلا بعد العشاء يا آمال.



Language Focus

Countable and uncountable nouns
الأسماء المعدودة وغير المعدودة

Countable nouns:
- هى الأسماء التى (تعد) ولها مفرد وجمع.
- الأسماء التى تعد تسبق بأداة نكرة (a/an) إذا كانت مفردة.



a mango	mangoes
an onion	onions
a pineapple	pineapples
an egg	eggs
an orange	oranges

Uncountable nouns:
- هى الأسماء التى (لا تعد)، ليس لها جمع وتعامل معاملة المفرد.
- الأسماء التى لا تعد لا تسبق بأداة نكرة (a/an) .



rice
cheese
juice
salad
chocolate

a - an

- تستخدم "a" قبل الأسماء المفردة المعدودة التى تبدأ بصوت حرف ساكن.
- a banana
- a mango

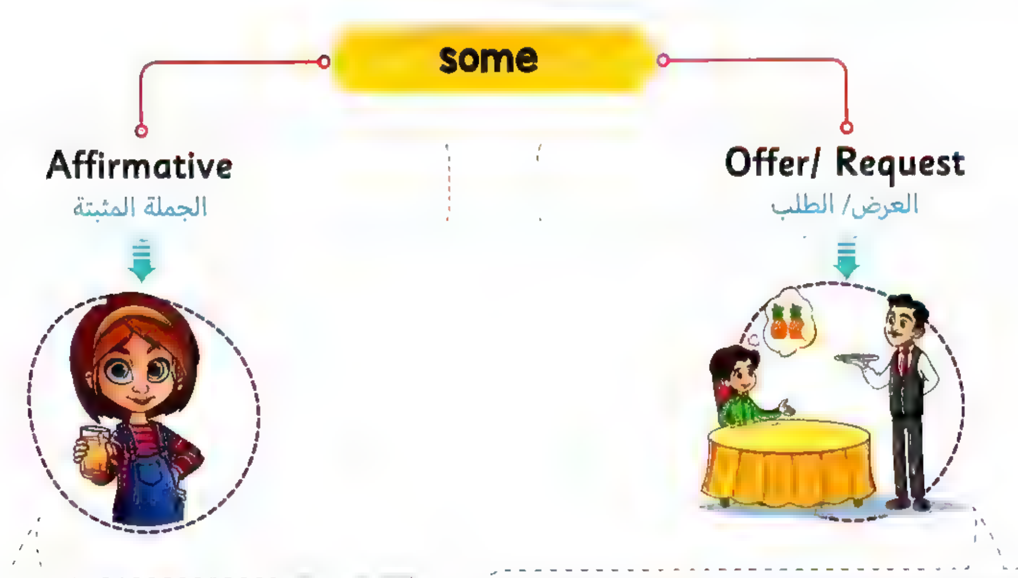
- تستخدم "an" قبل الأسماء المفردة المعدودة التى تبدأ بصوت حرف متحرك.
- an apple
- an orange

some/ any with countable and uncountable nouns

(some) و (any) مع الأسماء الجمع المعدودة والأسماء غير المعدودة.



- تستخدم «some» مع الجمل المثبتة والعرض والطلب.



Hana has some orange juice.
هنا لديها بعض عصير البرتقال.

A: Would you like some pineapples? (عرض)
B: Yes, please.
A: I would like some rice, please. (طلب)
B: Sure.

تستخدم "any" مع الجمل المنفية والسؤال.



We don't have any onions.
ليس لدينا أى بصل.

Is there any butter in the fridge?
هل توجد أى زبدة فى الثلاجة؟

Check point

Choose the correct answer: **اختر الإجابة الصحيحة:**

1. I eat (a – an – some – any) apple every day.
2. Nader doesn't want (a – an – any – some) juice.
3. Samar has (a – an – any – some) oranges.
4. Are there (some – any – a – an) tomatoes?



Healthy and unhealthy food



Look and read: انظر واقرأ:





Tip! Make sure you eat a balanced diet so your body gets the nutrients it needs.

تأكد من تناول نظام غذائى متوازن حتى يحصل جسمك على العناصر الغذائية التى يحتاجها.

e.g. ful medames, salad, yogurt, and honey



Listen, read, and role-play:

استمع، اقرأ وتبادل الأدوار:



Mom

Jana, can you help me unpack[1] the bags, please?

جانا، هل يمكنك مساعدتى فى تفريغ الحقائب من فضلك؟



Jana

Yes, of course. Oh, good, you bought mangoes at the market. I love mangoes. Oh, and you bought chocolate. Mmm, delicious![2]

نعم بالطبع. أوه، جيد، لقد اشتريتِ مانجو من السوق. أنا أحب المانجو. أوه، واشتريتِ الشوكولاتة. ممم، لذيذ!

Mom

Put that in the cupboard, please. It's for dessert[3] tomorrow. We only have chocolate on Saturdays – it isn't very healthy.

ضعى ذلك فى الخزانة من فضلك. إنه للحلو غدًا. نحن نتناول الشوكولاتة فقط فى أيام السبت - فهى ليست صحية للغاية.

(1)	يفرغ الحقائب
(2)	لذيذ
(3)	تحلية - الحلو
(4)	وعاء
(5)	المفضل لدى



Jana

OK. Where shall I put the cookies?

حسناً. أين أضع الكوكيز؟



Mom

Please put them in the top cupboard. You can have one after school tomorrow, but just one – they aren't very healthy!

من فضلك ضعيها فى الخزانة العلوية. يمكنك الحصول على واحدة بعد المدرسة غدًا، ولكن واحدة فقط - فهى ليست صحية جدًا!



Jana

OK. I'll put the bananas in the fruit bowl[4] on the table.

حسناً. سأضع الموز فى وعاء الفاكهة على الطاولة.



Mom

Thank you. Is the chicken in the fridge? It's for shawrma for lunch today.

شكرًا لك. هل الدجاج فى الثلاجة؟ إنه من أجل الشاورما على الغداء اليوم.



Jana

Yes, it's there with the carrots.

نعم، إنه موجود مع الجزر.



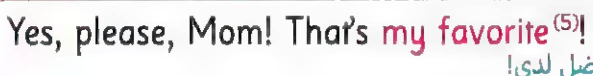
Mom

Thank you, Jana. Do you want Om Ali for dessert tonight? I bought a bag of nuts.

شكرًا لك جانا. هل تريدين أم علِى للتحلية الليلة؟ اشتريت كيسًا من المكسرات.



Jana



Yes, please, Mom! That's my favorite[5]!

نعم من فضلك يا أمى! هذا هو المفضل لدى!

1 Listen and complete: استمع وأكمل: 3

1 Ashraf will go to the .... with his mom.

2 Ashraf would like .... for lunch on Saturday.

3 There isn't any .... in the fridge.

2 Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d: اختر الإجابة الصحيحة: 4

1 Would you like .... tea?

a) a b) any c) some d) an

2 We are .... to have a mango tree in our garden.

a) lucky b) sad c) delicious d) unhappy

3 We always have Om Ali for ....

a) lunch b) dessert c) dinner d) breakfast

4 Is there .... butter in the fridge?

a) an b) some c) any d) a

3 Read and match (A) with (B): اقرأ وصل العمود (أ) بالعمود (ب): 4

A

1 A: Are there any carrots?

2 We haven't got ...

3 I would like ...

4 I'd like koshari for lunch.

B

a. ( ) any grapes.

b. ( ) It's my favorite.

c. ( ) some potatoes and some onions, please.

d. ( ) B: No, there aren't any carrots.

e. ( ) B: No, thank you. I have rice.

4 Reorder the words to make correct sentences: أعد ترتيب الكلمات لتكون جملًا صحيحة: 4

1 wants – for – Ali – koshari – dinner.

....

2 you – Would – like – juice – some – orange?

....

3 buy – juicy – a nice – pineapple – Let's.

....

4 about – Mom – How – apples, – some – buying?

....

5 Punctuate the following: ضع علامات الترقيم للآتي: 1

i would like an orange

....

6 Write a text of about FORTY (40) words using the following guiding elements: اكتب فقرة من 40 كلمة باستخدام العناصر الآتية: 5

"Healthy food"

- Why is healthy food important?
- What healthy food can we eat for breakfast, lunch, or dinner?

....

....

....

....

....



Lesson 3







Listen and say: استمع وقل:

Main vocabulary

beanstalk	ساق الفاصوليا	castle	قلعة	giant	عملاق
cage	قفص	golden egg	بيضة ذهبية	magic hen	دجاجة سحرية

Extra vocabulary

poor (adj.)	فقير	price	سعر	special (adj.)	خاص / مميز
rich (adj.)	غني	top	قمة	gold coins	عملات ذهبية
terrible (adj.)	مرعب - فظيع	axe	فأس	free (adj.)	حر

Conjugation of verbs تصريف الأفعال

Regular verbs أفعــال منتظمــة

Present		Past	Present		Past
count	يعد	counted	save	ينقذ	saved
grab	ينتزع	grabbed	chop	يقطع	chopped

Irregular verbs أفعال غير منتظمة

Present		Past	Present		Past
sell	يبيع	sold	meet	يقابل	met
throw	يرمي	threw			

Expressions and Phrases

out of the window	خارج النافذة	up to the clouds	عاليًا نحو السحاب
at last	أخيرًا	happily ever after	في سعادة أبدية

Definitions

giant	عملاق	a very, very big person	شخص كبير جدًّا
grab (v.)	ينتزع	to pick something up quickly	أن يلتقط شيئًا ما سريعًا
castle	قلعة	a very large building built a long time ago	مبنى ضخم بنى منذ فترة طويلة
chop (v.)	يقطع	to cut something down	أن يقطع شيئًا ما
cage	قفص	a box in which we keep animals	صندوق نربي فيه الحيوانات

Jack and the Beanstalk جاك وساق الفاصولياء



Look and read: انظر واقرأ:

The beginning

1



Jack and his mother were very poor. "Go to the market[1] and sell our last cow," said Jack's mother. "Please get a good[2] price, Jack!"

(1) سوق

(2) سعر جيد



On the way to the market, Jack met an old man. "I have these special beans. Do you want to buy them? They will make you rich!" said the man.



Jack bought the beans. But his mother was very angry. "We need food, Jack, not beans!" She threw them out of the window. "Sorry, Mom," said Jack. "I thought they would help us." Jack went to bed. He was sad and very hungry.

The middle

2



The next morning, Jack saw a very tall beanstalk in the garden. It went all the way up to the clouds. Jack climbed the beanstalk. At the very top, he saw a castle. Jack went inside to see if anyone needed help.

الترجمة:

- كان جاك ووالدته فقيرين للغاية. قالت والدة جاك: «اذهب إلى السوق وقم ببيع بقرتنا الأخيرة». «من فضلك احصل على سعر جيد ، جاك!»
- في الطريق إلى السوق ، التقى جاك برجل عجوز. «لدى هذه الفاصوليا المميزة. هل تريد شراءها؟ سوف تجعلك غنيا!» قال الرجل.
- اشترى جاك الفاصوليا. لكن والدته كانت غاضبة جدا. «نحن بحاجة إلى الطعام ، جاك ، وليس الفاصوليا!» رمتها من النافذة. قال جاك «آسف يا أمي». «اعتقدت أنها ستساعدنا». ذهب جاك إلى الفراش. كان حزينًا وجائعًا جدًا.
- في صباح اليوم التالي، رأى جاك ساق شجرة فاصوليا طويلة جدًا في الحديقة. تمتد الساق عاليا حتى السحاب. تسلق جاك ساق الفاصوليا. في القمة رأى قلعة. ذهب جاك إلى الداخل ليرى ما إذا كان أي شخص بحاجة إلى المساعدة.

(3) الأرضية

Suddenly, Jack saw a very big giant. He was counting bags of gold coins. There was a hen on the floor[3]. The hen was in a cage. Next to the hen were some golden eggs. The hen looked very sad. It was a magic hen, and it could talk! "Help me, please," cried the hen. "Save me from this terrible giant!"

"I'll help you!" said Jack.



The end

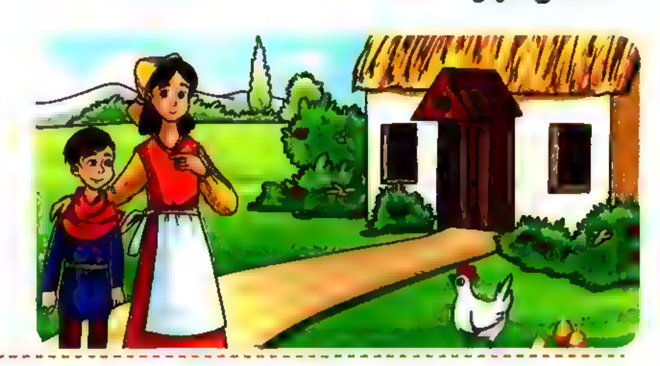
3 As soon as Jack reached[4] his garden, he grabbed his axe. He chopped down the beanstalk. The giant fell on the ground[5] and ran away. The hen was happy! It was free at last!



(4) وصل إلى

(5) سقط على الأرض

"Thank you for helping me, Jack. You are a kind boy. Can I please stay with you and your mother?" Jack and his mother weren't poor anymore. They sold the golden eggs to buy food. Jack and his mother lived happily ever after.



Check point

1 What did the old man give to Jack?

....

2 What was special about the hen?

....

- فجأة، رأى جاك عملاقًا كبيرًا جدًا. كان يعد أكياسًا من العملات الذهبية. كان هناك دجاجة على الأرضية. كانت الدجاجة في قفص. بجانب الدجاجة كان هناك بعض البيض الذهبي.
- كانت الدجاجة تبدو حزينة جدا. لقد كانت دجاجة سحرية ، ويمكنها التحدث! صرخت الدجاجة: «ساعدني من فضلك». «أنقذني من هذا العملاق المرعب!» «سأساعدك!» قال جاك.
- بمجرد أن وصل جاك إلى حديقته ، أمسك بفأسه. قطع ساق الفاصوليا. سقط العملاق على الأرض وهرب بعيدًا. كانت الدجاجة سعيدة! فقد أصبحت حرة أخيرًا!
- «شكرًا لك على مساعدتي يا جاك. أنت فتى طيب. هل يمكنني البقاء معك ومع والدتك من فضلك؟» لم يعد جاك ووالدته فقراء بعد الآن. باعوا البيض الذهبي لشراء الطعام. عاش جاك ووالدته في سعادة إلى الأبد.

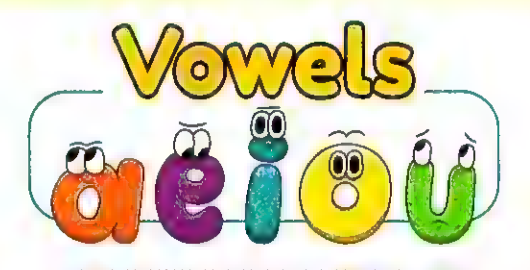


B Pronunciation

Short and long vowels الحروف المتحركة الطويلة والقصيرة



Listen, point, and say: استمع، أشر وقل:





Short vowels

a /æ/



candy حلويات | mango مانجو

e /e/



egg بيضة | bread خبز

i /ɪ/



milk لبن | fish سمكة

Long vowels

a-e /eɪ/



cake كيك | grape عنب

ea /iː/

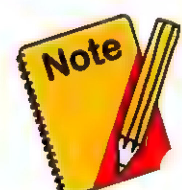


bean فول | meat لحم

i-e /aɪ/



lime ليمون حامض | rice أرز



Some words sound the same but have different spellings.

تبدو بعض الكلمات متشابهة ولكن لها تهجئة مختلفة.

/eɪ/

a-e	
cake	كيك
snake	ثعبان
bake	يخبز

ai	
rain	تمطر
pain	ألم
tail	ذيل

ay	
gray	رمادى
stay	يبقى
say	يقول
play	يلعب



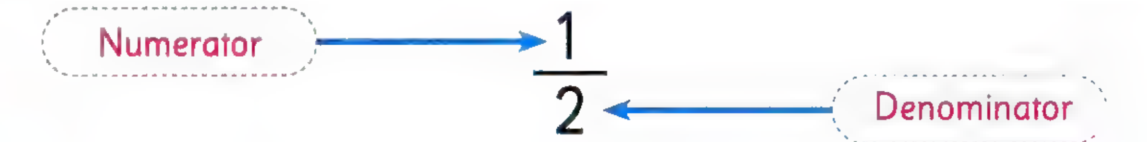
Decimal fractions الكسور العشرية



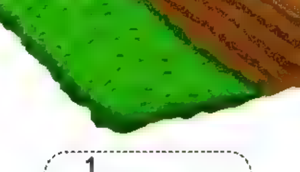
Look, read, and notice: انظر، اقرأ ولاحظ:

A fraction is a number that describes the relationship between a part (represented by the numerator) and a whole (represented in the denominator).

الكسر هو رقم يوضح العلاقة بين الجزء (متمثلًا في البسط) والكل (متمثلًا في المقام).

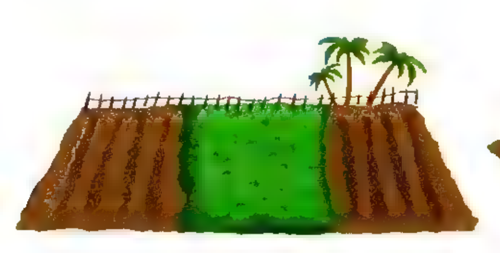


e.g.



$\frac{1}{2} = 0.50$

Amir planted $\frac{1}{2}$ of his field.



$\frac{1}{3} = 0.333$

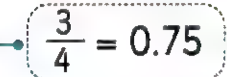
Walaa planted $\frac{1}{3}$ of her field.



$\frac{1}{4} = 0.25$

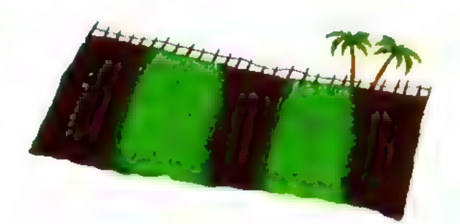
Tarek planted $\frac{1}{4}$ of his field.





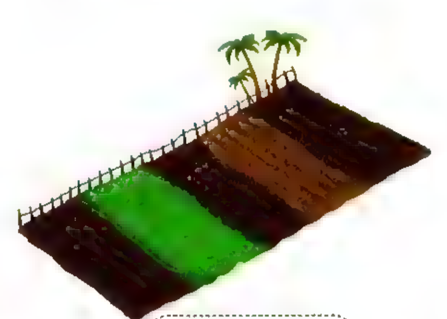
$\frac{3}{4} = 0.75$

Sherif planted $\frac{3}{4}$ of his field.



$\frac{2}{5} = 0.40$

Manar planted $\frac{2}{5}$ of her field.



$\frac{1}{5} = 0.20$

Lubna planted $\frac{1}{5}$ of her field.



• Remembering • Understanding • Applying • Analyzing • Evaluating • Creating

1 Listen and complete: استمع وأكمل: 3

1 Nour is .... a story.

2 The story is called "Jack and the .... ".

3 The story is about a boy who saves a .... hen.

2 Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d: اختر الإجابة الصحيحة: 4

1 We can buy and sell things at the ....

a) library b) school c) market d) park

2 He is a very, very big person; he is a ....

a) lucky b) giant c) poor d) rich

3 Thank you for .... me.

a) helped b) help c) helping d) are helping

4 They sold the golden eggs to .... food.

a) buy b) bought c) buying d) buys

3 Read and match (A) with (B): اقرأ وصل العمود (أ) بالعمود (ب): 4

A

1 To "grab" is to ...

2 The word 'cake' is pronounced as ...

3 A "cage" is ...

4 Sherif planted 3/4 of his field.

B

a. ( ) very poor.

b. ( ) a box in which we keep animals. SB

c. ( ) the word "snake".

d. ( ) That's 0.75 of the field.

e. ( ) pick something up quickly. SB

4 Read the text and answer the questions: اقرأ النص وأجب عن الأسئلة:



Once upon a time, there was a little boy called Jack. Jack was a kind boy and always wanted to help. He met an old man and bought his special beans to help him. The next morning, he found that the beans grew into a giant stalk. He climbed the stalk and found a hen in a cage. Next to the hen was a golden egg. It was a magic hen. Jack helped the hen; he chopped down the beanstalk and the hen was free. The hen stayed with Jack and he became rich ever after.

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

1 Jack found a .... in the cage.

a) dog b) hen c) cat d) bird

2 The underlined word 'special' means ....

a) green b) big c) small d) different

Answer the following questions:

3 How did Jack help the hen?

....

4 Summarize the passage in two sentences.

....

5 Reorder the words to make correct sentences: أعد ترتيب الكلمات لتكون جملًا صحيحة:



1 you – for – me – Thank – helping.

....

2 bought – special – Jack – the – beans.

....

3 price, – Jack – Please – good – a – get.

....

4 giant – from – Save – this – me – terrible.

....

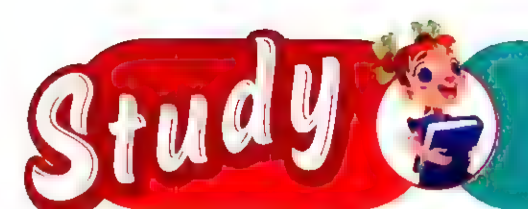
6 Punctuate the following: ضع علامات الترقيم للآتي:



Thank you for helping me, jack

....





Lessons 4 & 5





Writing

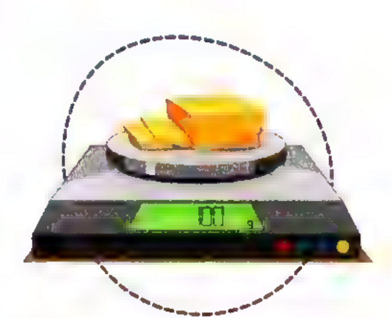


Listen, point, and say: استمع، أشر وقل:

Main vocabulary



bake (v.) يخبز



boil (v.) يغلى

weigh out (v.) يزن



cut (v.) يقطع



mix (v.) يخلط



pour (v.) يصب

Extra Vocabulary

recipe	وصفة	ingredients	مكونات
lentil soup	شوربة عدس	oven	فرن
turn on (v.)	يشغل	by hand	باليد
add (v.)	يضيف	mixture	خليط
baking dish	وعاء الخبز	diamond shape	شكل المعين
pretty (adj.)	رائع	syrup	شراب السكر
saucepan	قدر/ إناء	instructions	التعليمات

Vocabulary Check

recipe = ingredients + instructions

الوصفة تعنى المكونات مع التعليمات الخاصة بصنع الشىء.



Look and read:

انظر واقرأ:





Ingredients المكونات

2 cups semolina

كوبان من السميد

1 cup yogurt

كوب من الزبادى

$\frac{1}{3}$ cup sugar

ثلث كوب من السكر

$\frac{1}{2}$ cup melted butter

نصف كوب زبدة ذائبة

1 tsp baking powder

ملعقة صغيرة من مسحوق الخبز

1 cup coconut

كوب من جوز الهند

almonds

لوز

syrup

شراب السكر

$\frac{3}{4}$ cup water

ثلاثة أرباع كوب مياه

2 tbsp honey

ملعقتان كبيرتان من العسل

My favorite recipe

We cook lots of different things, such as lentil soup, ful medames, and Molokhia. My favorite thing to bake is basbousa. This is how you make it.

First, you need to turn your oven on to get it hot. Then weigh out the ingredients. Then you mix the semolina, coconut, sugar, and melted butter. You should mix these ingredients by hand. I love doing this!

Then you add the yogurt and pour the mixture into a baking dish.

You can use a knife to make diamond shapes on top of the basbousa. Put an almond on each diamond. It looks really pretty. Bake the *basbousa* in the oven for 30 minutes.

Make the syrup. Put the honey, water, and lemon juice into a saucepan. Boil the mixture for about 10 minutes. Take it out of the oven. Then pour the syrup over the basbousa. Cut the *basbousa* and share it with your family!

الترجمة:

- نحن نطهو العديد من الأشياء كشوربة العدس والفول المدمس والملوخية. أنا أفضل خبز البسبوسة. إليك كيف تقوم بعملها.
- فى البداية، أنت تحتاج إلى إشعال الفرن لتسخينه. قم بوزن المكونات ثم اخلط السميد وجوز الهند والسكر والزبدة المذابة. يجب عليك خلطها باليد. أنا حقًّا أحب فعل هذا.
- ثم أضف الزبادى وصب الخليط فى وعاء الخبز.
- يمكنك استخدام السكين لصنع أشكال المعين فوق البسبوسة. ضع اللوز فى كل شكل. إنها تبدو حقًّا جميلة. اخبزها فى الفرن لمدة ثلاثين دقيقة.
- قم بعمل شراب السكر. ضع العسل والماء وعصير الليمون فى قدر وقم بغلى المزيج لمدة ١٠ دقائق.
- أخرج البسبوسة من الفرن ثم قم بصب شراب السكر عليها. قم بتقطيعها وشاركها مع عائلتك.





Look and read:

انظر واقرأ:

Mangoes grow in Egypt. We can make a lot of drinks [1] and dishes [2] with it. We can make delicious mango juice [3] or cocktail juice [4]. We can also make a fruit salad [5] and a mango cake [6].

المانجو تنمو فى مصر. يمكننا عمل العديد من المشروبات والأطباق باستخدامها. يمكننا عمل عصير المانجو اللذيذ أو عصير الكوكتيل. يمكننا أيضًا عمل سلطة الفواكه وكيك المانجو.

(1) مشروبات
(2) أطباق
(3) عصير مانجو
(4) عصير كوكتيل
(5) سلطة فواكه
(6) كيك المانجو

1 Listen and write (True) or (False):

استمع واكتب (صح) أو(خطأ): 3

1. Mango doesn't grow in Egypt ( )
2. We can make a lot of drinks and dishes with mango. ( )
3. We can make delicious mango juice or cocktail juice. ( )

2 Read and match (A) with (B):

اقرأ وصل العمود (أ) بالعمود (ب): 4

A

1. We cook a lot of different things, ...
2. My favorite thing is to ...
3. Use a knife ...
4. Cut the basbousa and share ...

B

a. ( ) it with your family.
b. ( ) such as lentil soup and ful medames.
c. ( ) I love doing this!
d. ( ) to make a diamond shape.
e. ( ) bake basbousa.

3 Read the text and answer the questions:

اقرأ النص وأجب عن الأسئلة: 6

My name is Hana. My favorite recipe to cook is basbousa. It is very easy to make. First, turn your oven on to get it hot. Then you mix the semolina, coconut, sugar, and melted butter. Then you add the yogurt and pour the mixture into a baking dish. Bake the basbousa in the oven for 30 minutes. To make the syrup, put the honey, water, and lemon juice into a saucepan and boil the mixture for about 10 minutes. Then pour the syrup over the basbousa.

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

1. The text is about Hana's favorite ....
   a) game b) color c) fruit d) recipe
2. Hana bakes the basbousa for .... minutes.
   a) thirty b) twenty c) fifty d) ten

Answer the following questions:

3 What are the ingredients of basbousa?

....

4 How does Hana make the syrup?

....

4 Reorder the words to make correct sentences: أعد ترتيب الكلمات لتكون جملًا صحيحة:

4

1 a lot – We – different – of – cook – things.

....

2 to get – Turn on – oven – the – hot – it.

....

3 mixture – the – Pour – a baking – into – dish.

....

4 can – mango – We – make – juice – delicious.

....

5 Punctuate the following: ضع علامات الترقيم للآتى:

1

mangoes grow in egypt.

....

6 Write a text of about FORTY (40) words using the following guiding elements: اكتب فقرة من 40 كلمة باستخدام العناصر الآتية:

5

"My favorite recipe"

What is it? – How to cook it

....

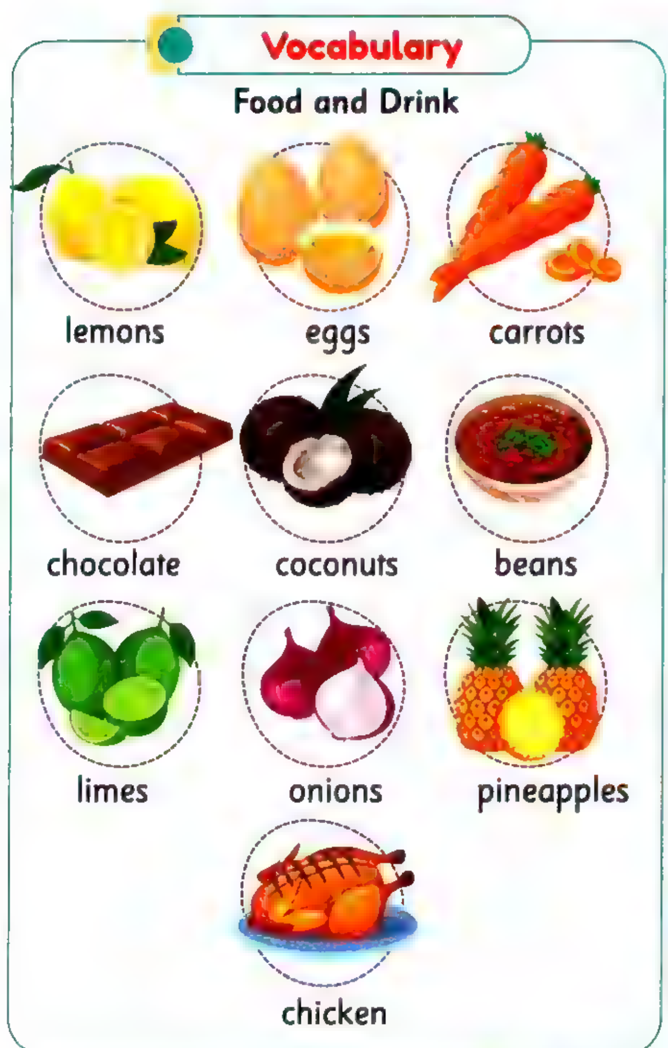
....

....

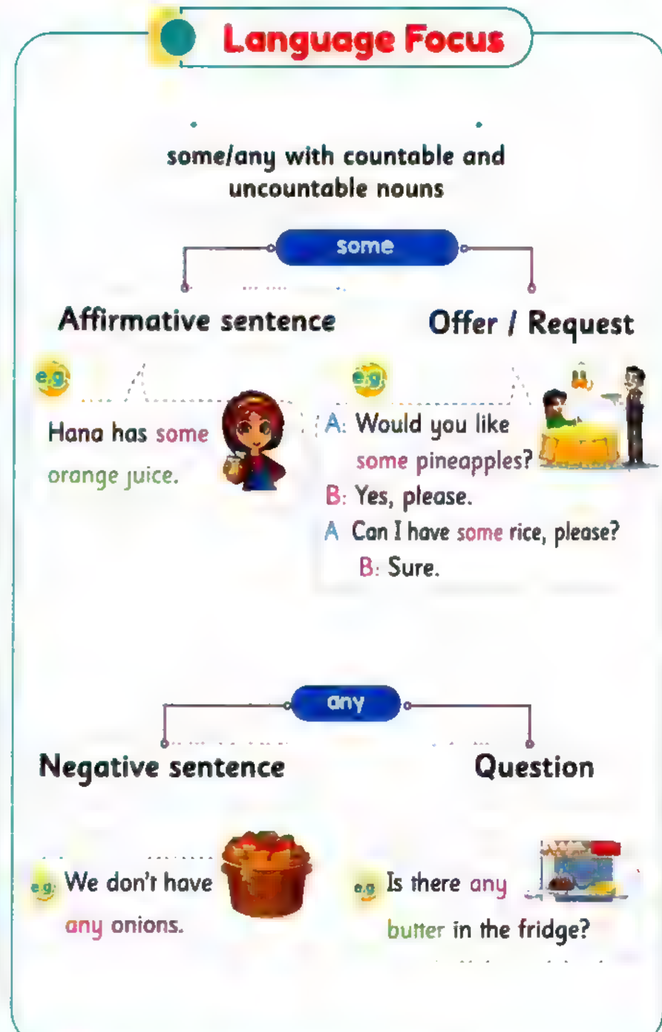
....

Unit 1 REVIEW

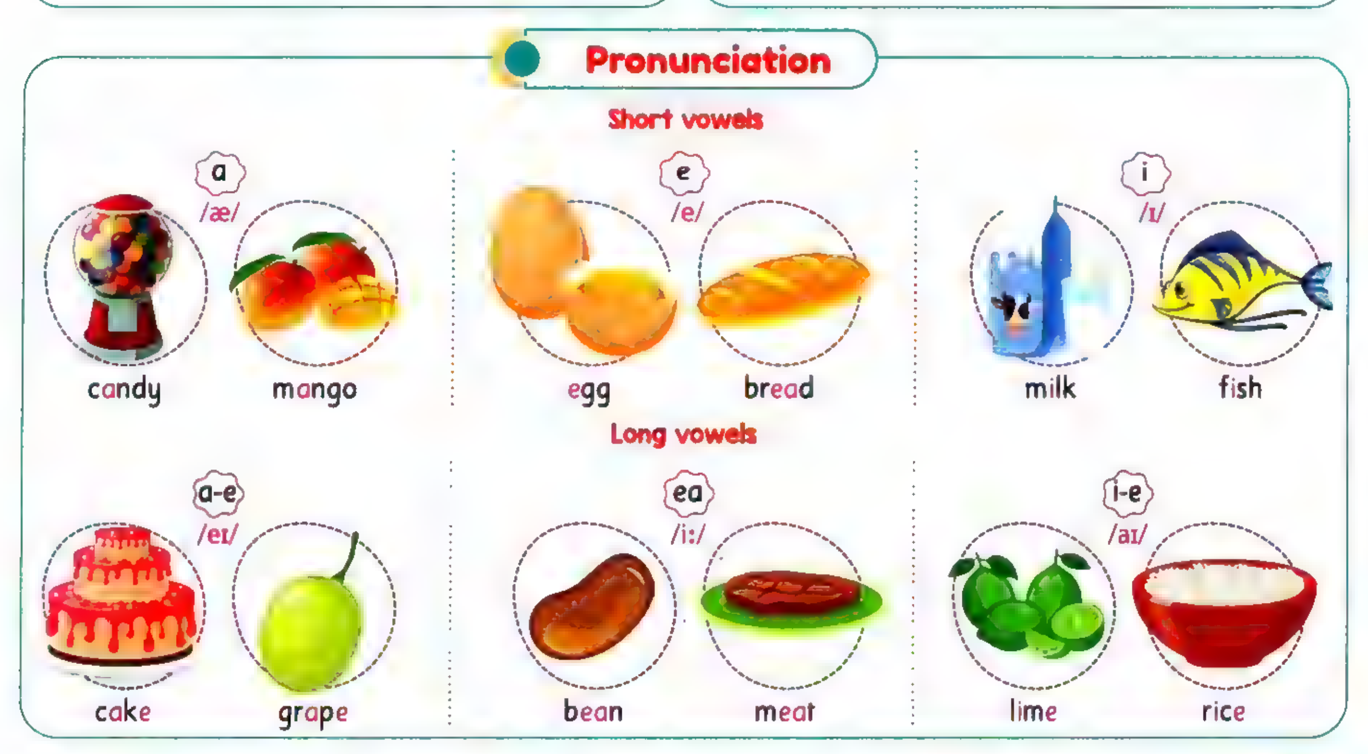
Vocabulary



Language Focus



Pronunciation







Lesson 1

بيض	....	جزر	....
جوز هند	....	فول	....
بصل	....	ليمون حامض	....
ليمون	....	أناناس	....
دجاجة	....	شوكولاتة	....

Lesson 2

قائمة مشتريات	....	طماطم	....
سوق	....	سعر	....
تحلية	....	ثلاجة	....

Lesson 3

لبن	....	قلعة	....
فول	....	عنب	....
أرز	....	كيك	....
عملاق	....	فقير	....
بيضة ذهبية	....	دجاجة سحرية	....

Lesson 4

يزن	....	شوربة عدس	....
يصب	....	يخبز	....
يقطع	....	يخلط	....
وصفة	....	يغلى	....

تأكد من حفظك لكلمات الدروس قبل البدء فى إجابة اختبار الوحدة.

WRITING TIME



How to write about your favorite food:

- My favourite food is (الاسم) ......
- It is (صفة) ....
- (Subject) grow(s) (الطعام المفضل) .....
- We can make (أكلة) with (الطعام المفضل) ....
- We can use (الطعام المفضل) to make (اسم الأكلة) .....

My favorite food

My favorite food is mango. It is healthy and delicious. My father grows mango trees in the garden. We can make delicious mango juice with mango. We can use mangoes to make fruit salad, too. If we add sugar and milk, we can turn it into delicious mahalabia.

How to write about healthy food:

1. Why is it important to eat healthy food?
2. What happens to your body if you eat unhealthy food?
3. How often can we eat unhealthy food?

Healthy food

It's very important to have healthy food. Healthy food helps our bodies grow. Unhealthy food is not good for our bodies. I like to eat healthy food, but sometimes I want to eat chocolate or fries. I know they are unhealthy, but I think It's OK to have a little.

How to write about your favorite recipe:

- My favorite recipe is + (اسم الوصفة التي تحب) ...
- First, you need to + (أول خطوة من الوصفة) ...
- Then, you mix (اذكر المكونات) ...
- Then you add (باقي المكونات) ...
- Share it with your family.

My favorite recipe

My favorite recipe to cook is basbousa. First, you need to turn your oven on to get it hot. Then you mix the semolina, coconut, sugar, and melted butter. Then you add the yogurt and pour the mixture into a baking dish. Bake the basbousa in the oven for 30 minutes. Share it with your family.

لكي تتمكن من كتابة الموضوعات بشكل مميز، اتبع هذه الخطوات.



STUDENT'S BOOK CORNER

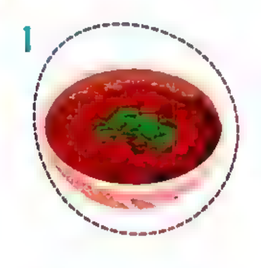
1 Look and circle the correct words:

انظر وضع دائرة حول الكلمات الصحيحة:

1 Are there any tomato / tomatoes?
2 I would like some / any eggs, please.
3 Please, can I have a / an apple?
4 I would like a / an pineapple and a / an orange.
5 Do you have some / any carrots, please?
6 How about buy / buying an apple, Mom?
7 How about buying some grape / grapes?

2 Look and write:

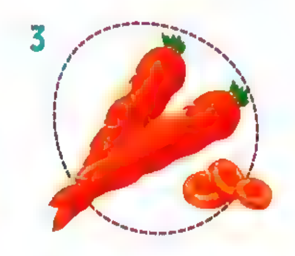


1 

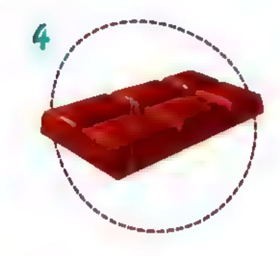
....

2 

....

3 

....

4 

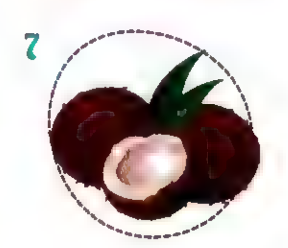
....

5 

....

6 

....

7 

....

8 

....

3 Look at the words in bold. Match them to their meanings:

انظر إلى الكلمات بالخط العريض. صل الكلمات مع معانيها:

1 **giant**	a) a very large building built a long time ago
2 **grab**	b) to cut something down
3 **castle**	c) a box in which we keep animals
4 **chop**	d) a very, very big person
5 **cage**	e) to pick something up quickly





Listening

1 Listen and write (True) or (False): استمع واكتب (صح) أو(خطأ): 3

1. Marwan eats too much unhealthy food. (   )
2. He has eggs and milk for breakfast. (   )
3. He has chocolate and cookies as a snack. (   )

2 Listen and complete: استمع وأكمل: 3

1. Nada visits her ....
2. Grandma has a .... tree.
3. Nada has got a .... in her garden.

Reading

3 Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d: اختر الإجابة الصحيحة: 4

1. There isn't .... water in the glass.
   a) some   b) any   c) a   d) an
2. "..........................." means to cut something down.
   a) Bake   b) Chop   c) Grab   d) Help
3. Bananas and apples are .... food.
   a) bad   b) dirty   c) unhealthy   d) healthy
4. What .... you like to drink?
   a) is   b) can   c) would   d) are

4 Read and match (A) with (B): اقرأ وصل العمود (أ) بالعمود (ب): 4

A	B
1 Chocolate isn't healthy, ...	a. ( ) a very large building built a long time ago.
2 You have to turn on the oven ...	b. ( ) B: OK, but don't eat it until after dinner.
3 A: Can I have some chocolate?	c. ( ) We grow mango trees in the garden.
4 "Castle" means ...	d. ( ) but it's OK if you eat a little.
	e. ( ) to get it hot before cooking basbousa.

5 Read the text and answer the questions: اقرأ النص وأجب عن الأسئلة: 6

Salma went to the supermarket yesterday. She had a shopping list. She wanted to buy some fruit and vegetables. She bought pineapples, coconuts, carrots, onions, and limes. She couldn't find tomatoes, so she asked the girl who works

there to help her. She also bought rice and pasta to make koshari for her parents. She didn't buy chocolate because she only eats healthy food. She looked for mangoes to make delicious recipes with them. She can make mango juice, fruit salad, and mango cake.

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

1 Salama didn't buy chocolate because it is ....
   a) delicious b) healthy c) unhealthy d) expensive

2 The pronoun "them" refers to ....
   a) koshari b) pineapples c) mangoes d) bananas

Answer the following questions:

3 Mention what food Salam bought. ....

4 What recipes can Salma use mangoes in? ....

Writing

6 Reorder the words to make correct sentences: أعد ترتيب الكلمات لتكون جملاً صحيحة: 4

1 mango – any – don't – have – trees – We.

....

2 like – Would – you – orange – an?

....

3 our – grow – in – We – mangoes – garden.

....

4 have – Can – I – some – please – tea,?

....

7 Punctuate the following: ضع علامات الترقيم للآتى: 1

Koshari is a delicious egyptian food

....

8 Write a text of about FORTY (40) words using the following guiding elements: اكتب فقرة من 40 كلمة باستخدام العناصر الآتية: 5

"Your favorite food"

- What is your favorite food?
- Is it healthy?

....
....
....
....



Assess your progress ★★★★★

< 50%	50 : 64%	65 : 84%	85 : 100%
Study again	Practise more	Solve more exams	Well done!

1 Read and complete the dialog: اقرأ وأكمل المحادثة:

any – garden – trees

Lama : What are you growing in your ...., Walaa?

Walaa : We are growing lime and mango ....

Lama : Are there .... lemon trees?

Walaa : No, there aren't.

2 Read and choose the correct answers: اقرأ واختر الإجابات الصحيحة:

My name is Sami. I'm in grade five. I love healthy food. I have my breakfast with my family at seven a.m. I have eggs, cheese, and orange juice. My sister Salma likes to have ful medames and bread for breakfast. In the afternoon, I help my mom in the kitchen. I set the table for lunch. Today, I'll have chicken and vegetables for lunch. After lunch, I'll have some fruit salad. I love being healthy.

1 Sami is in grade (one – four – five).
2 Sami loves (healthy – unhealthy – fresh) food.
3 They have (breakfast – lunch – dinner) at seven a.m.
4 Salma has (egg – ful medames – yogurt) for breakfast.
5 After lunch, Sami will have (basbousa – tea – fruit salad).

3 Choose the correct answer: اختر الإجابة الصحيحة:

1 Can I have (some – an – any) water, please?
2 Are there (some – any – an) tomatoes left?
3 Candies and chocolate are (healthy – fresh – unhealthy).
4 When you (grab – grow – plant) something, you pick it up quickly.
5 Nader hasn't got (some – a – any) grapes in his dish.



Unit 2

I want to be healthy!

أريد أن أكون بصحة جيدة!

Unit Overview — Student's book Exercises — Al-Azhar — Answers 100%

- **By the end of this unit, the student will be able to:**
  - listen, read, research, and write about sports.
  - talk about sports he/she is good or bad at.
  - read and listen to a science fiction story.
  - learn how to say single-syllable words.
  - write a biography about a famous Egyptian sportsperson.
  - give a presentation about how to help his/her local environment.

- بنهاية هذه الوحدة، سيكون التلميذ قادرًا على أن:
  - يسمع ويقرأ ويبحث ويكتب عن الرياضات.
  - يتحدث عن الرياضات التي يجيدها أو لا يجيدها.
  - يقرأ ويستمع إلى قصة خيال علمي.
  - يتعلم كيف يقول كلمات ذات مقطع واحد.
  - يكتب سيرة ذاتية عن رياضي مصري شهير.
  - يقدم عرضًا عن كيفية المساعدة في بيئته المحلية.

- There are lots of unusual sports you can try. They're fun, and they can keep you healthy! One of these games is bubble football.

- There are many unusual sports. In the sepak takraw game, you can't use your hands. You must use your feet, head, and knees only.



Lesson 1







A Sports رياضات



Listen, point, and say: استمع، أشر وقل:

Main vocabulary



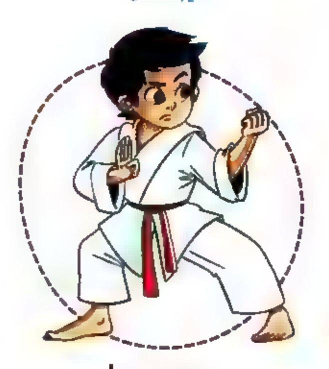
kung fu
كونغ فو


tennis
تنس


sailing
إبحار


squash
اسكواش

swimming
سباحة


karate
كاراتيه


football
كرة القدم


handball
كرة اليد



Let's say it right!

- لاحظ أن حرف الـ (k) فى كلمة (know) حرف (silent) صامت لا ينطق.
- لاحظ أن حرف الـ (e) فى (karate) ينطق /i/.



Extra vocabulary

sports رياضات	match مباراة	game لعبة
club نادى	awesome (adj.) رائع	worse (adj.) أسوأ

Conjugation of verbs تصريف الأفعال

Regular verbs		أفعال منتظمة	
Present	Past	Present	Past
try يحاول	tried	agree يوافق	agreed
Irregular verbs		**أفعال غير منتظمة**	
Present	Past	Present	Past
win يفوز	won	know يعرف	knew

Expressions and Phrases

talk about يتحدث عن	Me too! وأنا أيضًا!	good at ... جيد في ...
bad at ... سيئ في ...	What about you? ماذا عنك؟	So do I. وأنا كذلك.
better than ... أفضل من ...	look fun يبدو ممتعًا	See you later! أراك لاحقًا!

Vocabulary check

- TV هو اختصار لكلمة "television".
- الأسماء المركبة هى الأسماء التى يتم تشكيلها بإضافة (اسم + اسم).

hand + ball = handball
foot + ball = football

Check point

Choose the correct answer:

1 (Football – Swimming – Squash – Karate) is a game of 11 players.
2 She likes water sports. She is very good at (handball – karate – tennis – swimming).
3 You need a ball for (swimming – karate – sailing – tennis).
4 A: What (sports – colors – subjects – matches) are you good at?
B: I'm good at playing squash.





Listen, read, and role-play:

استمع، اقرأ وتبادل الأدوار:







Seleem

What are you watching?

ماذا تشاهد؟



Wael

An old match between Raneem El Weleily and Nour El Sherbini - it's great. I love squash!

مباراة قديمة بين رنيم الوليلى ونور الشربينى - إنها رائعة، أحب الاسكواش!



Seleem

Me too! Who's winning?

أنا أيضًا! من الرابح؟



Wael

Raneem - she's very good at playing squash.

رنيم - هى جيدة جدًا فى لعب الاسكواش.



Seleem

I know. What sport are you good at?

أنا أعرف. ما هى الرياضة التى تجيدها؟





Wael

I'm very good at playing tennis, but I'm bad at playing handball. What about you?

أنا جيد جدًّا فى لعب التنس، لكنى لا أجيد لعب كرة اليد. وماذا عنك؟





Seleem

I'm good at playing squash, but I'm bad at playing tennis. I love football too.

أنا جيد فى لعب الاسكواش، لكنى لا أجيد لعب التنس. أنا أحب كرة القدم أيضًا.

Wael



So do I, but I'm better at tennis than I am at football. Let's go and play a game of football.

وأنا كذلك، لكنى أفضل فى التنس من كرة القدم. دعنا نذهب ونلعب مباراة كرة القدم.



Seleem

Yes, let's go to the club later.

حسنًا، دعنا نذهب إلى النادى لاحقًا.

Wael



Yes! And what other sports do you watch on TV?

نعم! وما هى الرياضات الأخرى التى تشاهدها على التليفزيون؟

Seleem

I love watching karate and kung fu. And you?

أحب مشاهدة الكاراتيه والكونغ فو. وأنت؟

Wael



My favorites are swimming and sailing. Sailing looks fun!

مفضلاتى هى السباحة والإبحار. الإبحار يبدو ممتعًا!

Seleem

Great! So what time do you want to play football?

رائع! إذن ما هو الوقت الذى تريد أن تلعب فيه كرة القدم؟

Wael



About five?

فى حوالى الساعة الخامسة؟

Seleem

Awesome - see you in the club later!

رائع - أراك فى النادى لاحقًا!



Language Functions

1 Making suggestions: تقديم الاقتراحات:

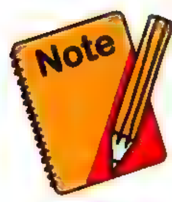
Let's + inf. ....

e.g. - Let's go and play a game of football.

2 Asking about sports you are good/ bad at: السؤال عن الرياضات التى تجيدها أو لا تجيدها:

A: What sports are you good/ bad at?
B: I'm good/ bad at ....

e.g. A: What sports are you good at?
B: I'm good at squash.



Irregular comparative adjectives: صفات المقارنة غير المنتظمة:

Adjective	Comparative adjective
good at جيد فى e.g. I'm good at squash.	better at ... than أفضل فى ... من e.g. I'm better at tennis than I am at football.
bad at سيئ فى e.g. I'm bad at playing football.	worse at ... than أسوأ فى ... من e.g. I'm worse at playing handball than I am at tennis.



I can find it out!

The most popular sport in Egypt is football. Everyone loves to watch the game, and they also like playing the game.

الرياضة الأكثر شعبية فى مصر هى كرة القدم. يحب الجميع مشاهدة اللعبة، كما يحبون لعبها.







Story



Listen and say: استمع وقل:

Vocabulary

awful (adj.) فظيع	dangerous (adj.) خطير	lungs رئتان
plastic بلاستيك	dream حلم	gases غازات
factories مصانع	chemicals مواد كيميائية	asleep (adj.) نائم

Conjugation of verbs تصريف الأفعال

Regular verbs أفعـــال منتظمــة

Present	Past	Present	Past
smell يشم	smelled	stay يمكث	stayed
remember يتذكر	remembered	wait ينتظر	waited

Irregular verbs أفعال غير منتظمة

Present	Past	Present	Past
know يعرف	knew	fall يسقط	fell
sit يجلس	sat	keep يبقى/يحافظ على	kept

Expressions and Phrases

had to أضطر إلى	cut down يقطع	it's time to ... حان الوقت لـ ...
get ready for ... يستعد لـ ...	look after يعتني بـ	out of بعيدًا عن



Definitions

Word		Definition
toxic سام		very bad to eat or breathe سيئ جدًا للأكل أو التنفس
emission عوادم		gases from cars or factories الغازات الناتجة من السيارات أو المصانع
shade ظل		out of the sun بعيدًا عن الشمس
nightmare كابوس		a bad dream حلم مزعج
greenhouse صوبة زراعية		a glass building used for growing plants بناء زجاجي يستخدم لزراعة النباتات
breathe يتنفس		to move air into and out of your lungs. أن يتحرك الهواء إلى داخل وخارج رئتيك.

Vocabulary check

بعض الأسماء يتم تكوينها بإضافة (اسم + اسم).

e.g. night + mare = nightmare

green + house = greenhouse



An Awful Nightmare! كابوس فظيع!

Look and read: انظر واقرأ:

The beginning

1

I can't breathe, I know that. The air is black and toxic. There are too many emissions from cars. It's dangerous for children's lungs and we have to stay at home. There are many days when we can't go to school because the air is too bad. My little brother had to go to the hospital because of problems(1) with his breathing(2).

(1) مشاكل

(2) التنفس

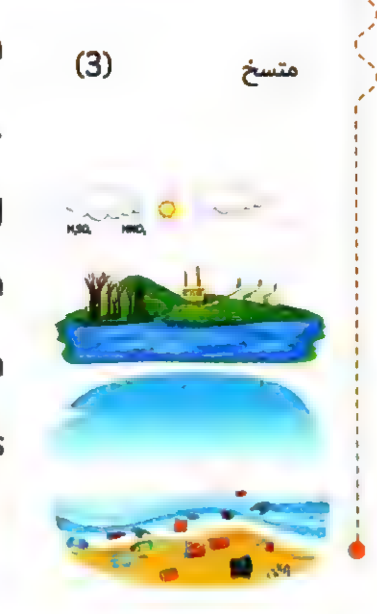


The middle

2

I remember when we could go to the park and play with our friends - the grass was green and the sky was blue. We could even see the sun. Now, we can't see the sun any more because the sky is gray or black. I remember going on holiday and playing on the beach with my family. We swam in the sea, but now we can't swim in the sea because there's too much plastic in it, and it is dirty(3).

(3) متسخ



الترجمة:

- لا أستطيع التنفس، أعرف ذلك. الهواء أسود وسام. هناك الكثير من عوادم السيارات. إنه خطر على رئتي الأطفال وعلينا البقاء في المنزل. هناك عدة أيام لا يمكننا فيها الذهاب إلى المدرسة لأن الهواء سيئ للغاية. اضطر أخي الصغير للذهاب إلى المستشفى بسبب مشاكل في التنفس.
- أتذكر عندما كان بإمكاننا الذهاب إلى الحديقة واللعب مع أصدقائنا - كان العشب أخضر والسماء زرقاء. أمكننا حتى رؤية الشمس. الآن لا يمكننا رؤية الشمس لأن السماء يكون لونها رماديًا أو أسود. أتذكر الذهاب في عطلة واللعب على الشاطئ مع عائلتي. سبحنا في البحر، لكننا الآن لا نستطيع السباحة في البحر لأن هناك الكثير من البلاستيك فيه وهو متسخ.

Other things I remember are eating fruit from trees and sitting in their shade on hot days. But now they cut down all the trees, so we only have fruit from greenhouses and we can't sit outside any more.



The end

3 But wait, what's that? It's my mom calling and it's time to get ready for school! It was all an awful nightmare! I look outside and the sky is blue and I can see the sun. We're going to the park today. But I remember my dream and I know in my heart we need to look after our planet. We can drive our cars less, use our bikes more, plant trees, and keep our sea clean, but we must work hard(4) at this!

(4) يعمل بجد



Check point

1 Why did the little brother go to the hospital?

....

2 How can we help protect our planet?

....

الترجمة:

- أشياء أخرى أتذكرها هى أكل الفاكهة من الأشجار والجلوس فى ظلها فى الأيام الحارة. لكنهم الآن يقطعون كل الأشجار بحيث لا نمتلك سوى الفاكهة من الصوبات ولا يمكننا الجلوس فى الخارج بعد الآن.
- لكن مهلًا، ما هذا؟ إنها والدتى تنادى وحان وقت الاستعداد للمدرسة! كان كل ذلك كابوسًا مخيفًا! أنظر إلى الخارج والسماء زرقاء وأستطيع رؤية الشمس. سنذهب إلى الحديقة اليوم. لكنى أتذكر حلمى وأعلم فى قلبى أننا بحاجة إلى الاعتناء بكوكبنا. يمكننا أن نقود سياراتنا أقل، ونستخدم دراجاتنا أكثر، ونزرع الأشجار، ونحافظ على نظافة بحرنا، لكن يجب أن نعمل بجد فى ذلك.



• Remembering • Understanding • Applying • Analyzing • Evaluating • Creating

1 Listen and complete:



1 Air is important for us to .... and live.

2 When we breathe in dirty and .... air, we can get sick.

3 The air can get dirty because of the .... from cars and factories.

2 Read and match (A) with (B):

4

A

1 A: What sport are you good at?

2 "Emissions" means ...

3 I'm very good at playing squash, ...

4 "Greenhouse" means ...

B

a. ( ) a glass building used for growing plants.

b. ( ) B: I'm good at playing football.

c. ( ) gases from cars or factories.

d. ( ) See you later in the club!

e. ( ) but I'm bad at playing tennis.

3 Read the text and answer the questions:



Seleem and Wael are friends. They both like sports. Wael is very good at playing tennis, but he is bad at playing handball. Seleem is good at playing squash, but he is bad at playing tennis. Seleem is watching an old squash match between Raneem El Weleily and Nour El Sherbini. Raneem is winning the match. Raneem is an Egyptian player and she is one of the most famous squash players in the world. Seleem likes to watch karate and kung fu, too.

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

1 The text is about Seleem and Wael's ....

a) favorite recipes b) favorite books
c) favorite seasons d) favorite sports

2 .... is bad at playing handball.

a) Seleem b) Wael c) Nour d) Raneem

Answer the following questions:

3 What is Seleem watching?

....

4 Who is Raneem El Weleily?

....

4 Reorder the words to make correct sentences:

4

1 playing – She – squash – good – is – at.

....

2 good – What – you – sport – are – at?

....

3 watching – karate – I – love – kung fu – and.

....

4 look – our planet – We – to – need – after.

....

5 Punctuate the following:

1

i'm very good at playing tennis

....

6 Write a text of about FORTY (40) words using the following guiding elements:

5

"Air pollution"

(What does it come from? – How can we look after our planet?)

....

....

....

....



Lesson 2

I'm good at ...





Listen, point, and say: استمع، أشر وقل:



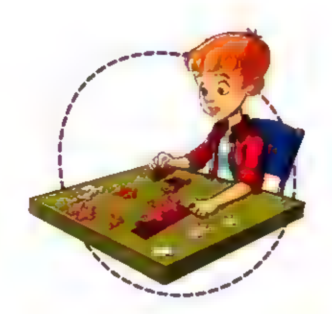
climb trees

يتسلق الأشجار



cook

يطبخ



do jigsaws

يحل الصور المتقطعة



walk across the desert

يمشى عبر الصحراء



write poems

يكتب قصائد



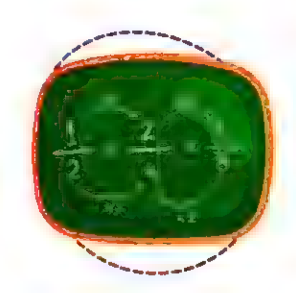
help in the kitchen

يساعد فى المطبخ



make cakes

يُعِد (يصنع) الكعك



do math

يحل المسائل الحسابية

Vocabulary check

e.g.

do		play		go	
do karate	يلعب كاراتيه	play football	يلعب كرة القدم	go swimming	يسبح
do kung fu	يلعب كونغ فو	play chess	يلعب الشطرنج	go sailing	يبحر
do taekwondo	يلعب تايكوندو	play tennis	يلعب التنس		
do jigsaws	يلعب الصور المتقطعة	play handball	يلعب كرة اليد		



Language Focus

great/ good/ bad + at

We use "good, great, bad + at" to talk about things we do or don't do well.

نستخدم good, great, bad + at للتحدث عن الأشياء التى نفعلها أو لا نفعلها بشكل جيد.

Form

Subj. + (am/is/are) + great at/ good at/ bad at + (inf.) + ing

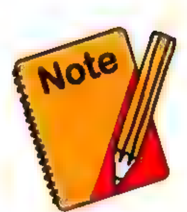
Subj. + (am/is/are) + great at/ good at/ bad at + noun

I'm very good at drawing.
أنا جيد جدًّا فى الرسم.

I'm great at handball.
أنا بارع فى كرة اليد.

He is very bad at making cakes.
إنـه سـيئ جـدًّا فـى صنـع الكعـك.

She is very bad at football.
إنها سـيئة للغايـة فـى كـرة القـدم.



لاحظ عند إضافة (ing) للفعل:

١. إذا انتهى الفعل بـ (e)، فإنها تحذف عند إضافة الـ (ing):

write → writing   make → making

٢. إذا انتهى الفعل بحرف (ساكن + متحرك) فإن الحرف الساكن الأخير يتم مضاعفته عند إضافة الـ (ing):

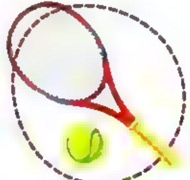
clap → clapping   swim → swimming

Hi, I'm Dalia. I'm good at playing football and making cakes. I'm bad at playing handball.

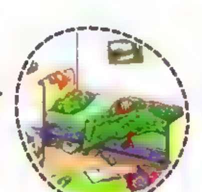


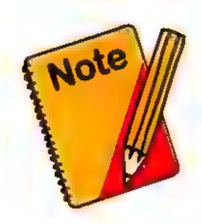


Aser is my brother. He's good at playing tennis, but he's bad at helping me in the kitchen!

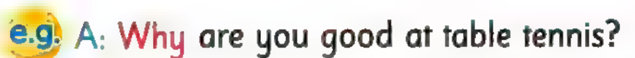
My sister's name is Salma. She's good at doing math. She's bad at tidying her room!



We use (Why) to ask about reason, and we use (because) to answer and give reasons.

نستخدم (لماذا) لنسأل عن السبب، ونستخدم (لأن) للإجابة وإعطاء الأسباب.



e.g. A: Why are you good at table tennis?



B: I'm good at table tennis because I move fast.





Check point

Choose the correct answer:

1. She is great at (do – does – did – doing) math.
2. They are bad at (play – do – tennis – go).
3. A: Why are you good at swimming? B: (For – So – And – Because) I practice a lot.
4. I'm (good – great – bad – worst) at speaking French, but I can speak English well.







Read and notice: اقرأ ولاحظ:

Adding and subtracting decimals: جمع وطرح الكسور العشرية

- When you add or subtract decimals, treat them like whole numbers, but move the decimal point at the end so the position matches the numbers.

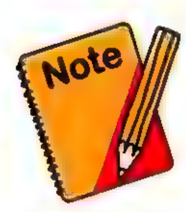
عندما تجمع الكسور العشرية أو تطرحها، تعامل معها كأرقام صحيحة، لكن حرك الفاصلة العشرية فى النهاية بحيث يتطابق الموضع مع الأرقام.



$$\begin{array}{r} 2.367 \\ +\ 8.145 \\ \hline 10.512 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{r} 10.512 \\ -\ 8.145 \\ \hline 2.367 \end{array}$$

- The position of the decimal point has to match the position in the original numbers.

يجب أن يتطابق موضع الفاصلة العشرية مع موضع الأرقام الأصلية.



- To get the total number, we "Add": - للحصول على العدد الإجمالى، فإننا "نجمع":

e.g. Jihan ran 3.567 km on Sunday and 5.258 km on Tuesday.

What is the total distance that Jihan ran? 

$$3.567 + 5.258 = 8.825$$

- To get the difference, we "Subtract": - للحصول على الفرق، فإننا "نطرح":

e.g. If one tree is 3.459 meters tall and another tree is 2.753 meters tall, what is the difference in height between both trees? 

$$3.459 - 2.753 = 0.706$$





• Remembering • Understanding • Applying • Analyzing • Evaluating • Creating

1 Listen and complete:

3

1 Basel is good at ....

2 He is bad at table ....

3 He can't .... fast.

2 Read and match (A) with (B):

4

A

1 Camels are good at ...

2 He's good at playing tennis, ...

3 A: Why are you good at football?

4 A: What are monkeys good at?

B

a. ( ) helping in the kitchen.

b. ( ) B: They are good at climbing trees.

c. ( ) walking across the desert.

d. ( ) but he's bad at football.

e. ( ) B: Because I practice a lot.

3 Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

4

1 My brother is good at .... volleyball.

a) play b) playing c) plays d) played

2 I'm good at playing football. but I'm .... at playing squash.

a) great b) bad c) worse d) good

3 I like .... kung fu.

a) doing b) playing c) swimming d) going

4 I'm bad at .... French.

a) speak b) speaking c) speaks d) spoke

4 Reorder the words to make correct sentences:

4

1 good – I'm – piano – playing – at – the.

....

2 very – at – I'm – cakes – making – bad.

....

3 brother – is – tennis – My – at – good.

....

4 are – at – Why – doing – karate – you – good?

....

5 Punctuate the following:

1

what are you good at

....

6 Write a text of about FORTY (40) words using the following guiding elements:

5

"A sport you are good at"

I'm good at ... – practice a lot ...

....

....

....

....

....



Lesson 3





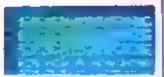
A Sports places and equipment الأماكن والمعدات الرياضية



Listen, point, and say: استمع، أشر وقل:



Definitions

	Word		Definition
Places	football pitch ملعب كرة القدم		This is where I play football. هذا هو المكان الذى ألعب فيه كرة القدم.
	tennis court ملعب تنس		This is where I play tennis. هذا هو المكان الذى ألعب فيه التنس.
	swimming pool حمام السباحة		This is where I go swimming. هذا هو المكان حيث أذهب للسباحة.
Equipment	karate suit بدلة الكاراتيه		This is what I wear to do karate. هذا ما أرتديه لممارسة الكاراتيه.
	football boots أحذية كرة القدم		This is what I wear to play football. هذا ما أرتديه لألعب كرة القدم.
	squash rackets مضارب الاسكواش		This is what I use to play squash. هذا ما أستخدمه لألعب الاسكواش.
	swimming goggles نظارات السباحة		This is what I wear to go swimming. هذا ما أرتديه لممارسة السباحة.
Sport	kung fu كونغ فو		This is when I do high kicks. It rhymes with "you" and "two". هـذا عندما أفعل الركلات العالية. إنها تتناغم مع "أنت" و"اثنان".

Extra vocabulary

pitch	ملعب	moves	حركات	high (adj.)	عالٍ
high kicks	ركلات عالية	court	فناء (ملعب)	awesome (adj.)	رائع

Conjugation of verbs تصريف الأفعال

Regular verbs أفعـــال منتظمـة

Present		Past	Present		Past
kick	يركل	kicked	practice	يتدرب	practiced



Listen, read, and role-play:

استمع، اقرأ وتبادل الأدوار:



I love my sport - kicking a ball on a pitch is my favorite thing.

أحب رياضتى - إن ركل الكرة فى الملعب هو الشىء المفضل لدى.



Being in a swimming pool and doing this sport is the best thing for me. I feel like a different person.

التواجد فى حوض السباحة وممارسة هذه الرياضة هو أفضل شىء بالنسبة لى. أشعر وكأننى شخص مختلف.



I like the way I can do lots of different moves. I like high kicks best. My suit for this sport is white.

أحب الطريقة التى يمكننى بها القيام بالعديد من الحركات المختلفة. أنا أفضل الركلات العالية. البدلة التى أرتديها لممارسة تلك الرياضة بيضاء اللون.



I love this sport because I'm very good at it. You play on a small court with walls all around. You have a small racket and you move very fast. You get really hot too.

أنا أحب تلك الرياضة لأننى جيد جدًّا بها. أنت تلعب هذه الرياضة فى ملعب صغير محاط بالحوائط. يكون لديك مضرب صغير وتتحرك بسرعة كبيرة وتشعر بالحرارة أيضًا.



I think it's an awesome sport and I practice a lot in the summer. They have tennis courts in the park and I go there with my friends.

أعتقد أنها رياضة رائعة وأتدرب عليها كثيرًا فى الصيف. لديهم ملاعب تنس فى الحديقة وأنا أذهب إلى هناك مع أصدقائى.

Vocabulary check

لاحظ أن كلمة equipment لا تجمع.





Listen, say, and notice: استمع، قل ولاحظ:



1. One-syllable words: كلمات ذات مقطع لفظى واحد:



2. Blending sounds in one-syllable word: دمج الأصوات فى كلمة ذات مقطع لفظى واحد:

When we pronounce a word, we don't say the letters, but we say the sounds.

عندما نلفظ كلمة، لا نقول الحروف، لكننا نقول الأصوات.



1 f+i+sh = fish has 4 letters, but it has 3 sounds (f – ɪ – ʃ).



2 d+o+ll = doll has 4 letters, but it has 3 sounds (d – ɒ – l).



3 f+u+ll = full has 4 letters, but it has 3 sounds (f – ʊ – l).



4 n+e+ck = neck has 4 letters, but it has 3 sounds (n – e – k).



3. Long vowels: الحروف المتحركة الممدودة:

Vowel sounds are pronounced the same way as the name of the letter itself.
For example, the long U sound is pronounced like "yoo".

يتم نطق أصوات الحروف المتحركة بنفس طريقة نطق اسم الحرف نفسه. على سبيل المثال، يتم نطق صوت U الطويل مثل "yoo".

Long vowels

/eɪ/	/i:/	/aɪ/	/əʊ/	/u:/
pain ألم	tea شاى	light ضوء	rose وردة	two اثنان
make يصنع	feet أقدام	cry يبكى	cone مخروط	fuel وقود
				cube مكعب

4. Blending sounds in two-syllable words: دمج الأصوات فى كلمات ذات مقطعين:

A syllable is a part of a word that contains a single vowel sound.

المقطع اللفظى هو جزء من كلمة تحتوى على صوت واحد متحرك.



spi + der = spider عنكبوت	tea + cher= teacher معلم	ro + bot = robot إنسان آلى	pa + per = paper ورقة	ba + by = baby طفل رضيع
de + lete = delete يمسح	win + dow = window نافذة	ra + cket = racket مضرب	hu + man = human إنسان	ti + ger = tiger نمر
fi + nal = final نهائى	ho + tel = hotel فندق	mu + sic = music موسيقى	E + gypt = Egypt مصر	pol + lute = pollute يلوث

• Remembering • Understanding • Applying • Analyzing • Evaluating • Creating

1 Listen and write T (True) or F (False):



1 Sara is good at playing football. ( )

2 Sara plays on a pitch. ( )

3 Sara uses rackets to play her favorite game. ( )

2 Read and match (A) with (B):



A

1 I do high kicks ...

2 "Karate suit" is ...

3 I wear goggles ...

4 "Football pitch" is ...

B

a. ( ) what I use to play squash.

b. ( ) when I go swimming.

c. ( ) when I play football.

d. ( ) what I wear to do karate.

e. ( ) when I do kung fu.

f. ( ) where I play football.

3 Read the text and answer the questions:

6

I'm Ola. I play football. I love kicking the ball on the pitch. I wear my football boots. My friend Hana plays tennis. She uses the rackets and runs fast on the court. My friend Mai goes swimming. She wears the goggles when she is in the swimming pool. My friend Sarah does kung fu. She can do high kicks very well. My friend Ali plays squash. He plays on a small court with walls all around. He plays with a small racket and moves very fast.

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

1 .... wears goggles in the swimming pool.

a) Ola b) Mai c) Ali d) Hana

2 The underlined word "well" means in a .... way.

a) good b) bad c) small d) tall

B Answer the following questions:

3 What does Hana use?

....

4 Summarize the text in two sentences.

....

4 Reorder the words to make correct sentences:

4

1 is – favorite – What – sport – your?

....

2 kicks – best – I – high – like.

....

3 karate – white – My – is – suit – for.

....

4 boots – I – to – football – wear – play.

....

5 Punctuate the following:

1

they have tennis courts in the park

....

6 Write a text of about FORTY (40) words using the following guiding elements:

5

"Different sports"

What do you wear? - Where do you play?

....

....

....

....

....



A) Writing



A Sports Biography سيرة ذاتية رياضية



Look and read: انظر واقرأ:

Who is she? من هى؟

1 Hedaya Malak is a famous (1) Egyptian taekwondo player. She is one of the two people who carried the Egyptian flag at the Tokyo Olympic Games (2) in 2021. This is amazing (3).



Why is she important? لماذا هى مهمة؟

2 Hedaya was born on April 21, 1993. She began practicing taekwondo at the age of seven and won many prizes (4) at the age of 14. She won the bronze medal (5) at the Rio Olympics in 2016. She also won the bronze medal in Tokyo in 2021.

Her personality شخصيتها

3 Hedaya is a very kind person. In 2016 she helped a Moroccan (6) athlete (7) with special needs (8), Raja Garmash.Raja had no one to compete (9) against, so Hedaya became her competitor (10) and lost (11). Raja could therefore win the gold medal (12) and it was a very special moment for her.

Her future مستقبلها

4 What does Hedaya do now? She is practicing hard. She really wants to win a gold medal!

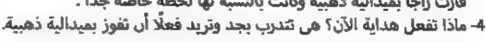
(1)	مشهور
(2)	ألعاب أولمبية
(3)	رائع
(4)	جوائز
(5)	ميدالية برونزية
(6)	مغربى
(7)	لاعب رياضى
(8)	قدرات خاصة
(9)	ينافس
(10)	منافس
(11)	خسرت
(12)	ميدالية ذهبية

الترجمة:

1- هداية ملاك لاعبة تايكوندو مصرية مشهورة. هى واحدة من الاثنين اللذين رفعا العلم المصرى فى الألعاب الأوليمبية بطوكيو فى عام 2021 . هذا رائع.

2- ولدت هداية فى الحادى والعشرين من شهر إبريل لسنة 1993. بدأت فى ممارسة لعبة التايكوندو فى السابعة من عمرها وحصلت على العديد من الجوائز فى الرابعة عشرة من عمرها. فازت بالميدالية البرونزية فى أولمبياد ريو فى عام 2016. وفازت أيضًا بالميدالية البرونزية فى طوكيو لعام 2021.

3- هداية شخصية طيبة للغاية . فى عام 2016 ساعدت لاعبة مغربية ذات قدرات خاصة. تدعى راجا جارماش . لا يوجد أى شخص للمنافسة ضد راجا، فأصبحت هداية المنافس ضدها وخسرت. لذلك فازت راجا بميدالية ذهبية وكانت بالنسبة لها لحظة خاصة جدًا .



4- ماذا تفعل هداية الآن؟ هى تتدرب بجد وتريد فعلًا أن تفوز بميدالية ذهبية.



Read and notice: اقرأ ولاحظ:

How to write a sports biography

A

Introduce the person, giving their name.

قدِّم الشخص مع ذكر اسمه.

B

Say why they are famous and give details about their sport.

قل سبب شهرتهم وقدم تفاصيل عن رياضتهم.

C

Give more details about their success and why they are interesting or important.

قدم مزيدًا من التفاصيل حول نجاحهم ولماذا هم مثيرون للاهتمام ومهمين.

D

Say what you think could happen next for their career.

قل ما تعتقد أنه يمكن أن يحدث بعد ذلك في حياتهم المهنية.

e.g.

Write a text of about FORTY (40) words using the following guiding elements:

"Mohammed Salah"

(Why is he important? - What does he do now?)

....

....

....

....

....



Water pollution تلوث المياه

When harmful[1] chemicals[2] go into water bodies[3] like rivers, lakes, and seas, we call this water pollution[4].

Water pollution can kill organisms[5] that live in the water, such as fish, birds, and crabs[6]. It can also kill birds that eat the fish. Water pollution can cause animals to lose their homes and change their habitats[7].



عندما تتسرب المواد الكيميائية الضارة إلى المجارى المائية مثل: الأنهار والبحيرات والبحار، يطلق على هذه الظاهرة التلوث المائى.

التلوث المائى بإمكانه قتل الكائنات الحية التى تعيش فى الماء مثل: السمك والطيور والكابوريا. وبإمكانه أيضًا قتل الطيور التى تتغذى على السمك . التلوث المائى بإمكانه أن يجعل الحيوانات تغادر بيوتها وتغير أماكن معيشتها.

(1) ضار

(2) مواد كيميائية

(3) المجارى المائية

(4) تلوث المياه

(5) الكائنات الحية

(6) كابوريا

(7) أماكن المعيشة

Causes الأسباب	Effects التأثيرات	Solutions الحلول
• Wastewater from sinks, toilets and showers. مياه الصرف من الأحواض والمراحيض والاستحمام. • Wastewater and chemicals from factories. مياه الصرف والمواد الكيميائية من المصانع. • Wastewater from agricultural land and cities into rivers. مياه الصرف من الأراضى الزراعية والمدن فى الأنهار.	• Dirty water can make children and old people ill. المياه القذرة يمكن أن تصيب الأطفال وكبار السن بالمرض. • Polluted water destroys wildlife in rivers. المياه الملوثة تدمر الحياة البرية فى الأنهار.	• Save as much water as possible. وفر أكبر قدر ممكن من الماء. • Take shorter showers. استحم لفترة أقصر. • Avoid running water. تجنب المياه الجارية. • Never throw garbage in or near a lake or beach. لا تقم مطلقًا بإلقاء القمامة فى بحيرة أو شاطئ أو بالقرب منهما.
		





• Remembering • Understanding • Applying • Analyzing • Evaluating • Creating

1 Listen and complete:



1 Hedaya began practicing at the age of ....

2 She won many .... at the age of 14.

3 She won the bronze .... at the Rio Olympics in 2016.

2 Read and match (A) with (B):



A

1 Hedaya is practicing hard ...

2 Hedaya won the bronze medal ...

3 Dirty water can make ...

4 Never throw garbage ...

B

a. (   ) in or near a lake or beach.

b. (   ) to win the gold medal.

c. (   ) children and old people ill.

d. (   ) destroy wildlife.

e. (   ) at the Rio Olympics in 2016.

3 Read the text and answer the questions:



Water pollution is when harmful chemicals go into water bodies like rivers, lakes, and seas. Water pollution can kill fish, birds, and crabs that live in the water. It can also kill birds that eat the fish. Water pollution can cause animals to lose their homes and change their habitats. Dirty water can make children and old people ill. We can stop water pollution. We can save as much water as possible, take shorter showers, avoid running water, and never throw garbage in or near a lake or beach.

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

1 The text says that water pollution is ....

a) dangerous b) beautiful c) interesting d) helpful

2 .... water can make children and old people ill.

a) Salty b) Fresh c) Clean d) Dirty

Answer the following questions:

3 What is water pollution?

....

4 How can we stop water pollution?

....

4 Reorder the words to make correct sentences:

4

1 is – a – Hedaya – kind – very – person.

....

2 water – ill – Dirty – children – make – can.

....

3 much – Save – possible – as – water – as.

....

4 destroys – Polluted – wildlife – rivers – in – water.

....

5 Punctuate the following:

1

What does hedaya do now

....

6 Write a text of about FORTY (40) words using the following guiding elements:

5

"A sports biography"

Who is he/she? – Why is he/she important?

....

....

....

....

....

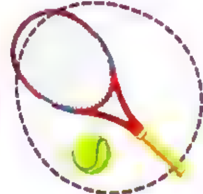




Unit 2 REVIEW

Vocabulary


kung fu


tennis


sailing


swimming


squash


karate


football


handball

Language Focus

great/ good/ bad + at

Form

Subj. + (am/is/are) + great at/ good at/ bad at + (v) + ing

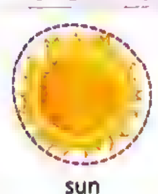
Subj. + (am/is/are) + great at/ good at/ bad at + noun


I'm very good at drawing.


I'm great at handball.

Pronunciation

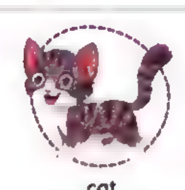
1. One-syllable words:


sun


man


sock


pen


cat


red

2. Blending sounds in one-syllable words:



1 f+i+sh = fish has 4 letters, but it has 3 sounds (f – ɪ – ʃ).
2 d+o+ll = doll has 4 letters, but it has 3 sounds (d – ɒ – l).
3 f+u+ll = full has 4 letters, but it has 3 sounds (f – ʊ – l).
4 n+e+ck = neck has 4 letters, but it has 3 sounds (n – e – k).

3. Long vowels:

Vowel sounds are pronounced the same way as the name of the letter itself.
For example, the long U sound is pronounced like "yoo".





Lesson 1

تنس	....	اسكواش	....
كاراتيه	....	رياضات	....
رائع	....	كرة القدم	....
كونغ فو	....	إبحـار	....
كرة يد	....	مباراة	....

Lesson 2

يمشى عبر الصحراء	....	يحل الصور المتقطعة	....
يطبخ	....	يتسلق الأشجار	....
يحل المسائل الحسابية	....	يصنع الكعك	....
يساعد فى المطبخ	....	يكتب قصائد	....

Lesson 3

ملعب كرة القدم	....	مضارب الاسكواش	....
بدلة الكاراتيه	....	نظارات السباحة	....
ملعب تنس	....	حمام السباحة	....
ركلات	....	أحذية كرة القدم	....
رجل	....	فردة جورب (شراب)	....
قطة	....	شمس	....
قبعة	....	قلم جاف	....




تأكد من حفظك لكلمات الدروس قبل البدء فى إجابة اختبار الوحدة.

WRITING TIME



How to write about your favorite sport:

1. My favorite sport is (اللعبة) ... .
2. I play (اللعبة) + (عدد المرات) ... .
3. I play it in/on (المكان) ... .
4. I use (أداة) ... .
5. I am good at (اللعبة) because (السبب) ... .
6. My favorite player is (اسم اللاعب) ... .

My favorite sport

My favorite sport is squash. I play squash three times a week. I play it on a small court with walls all around. I use a small racket to hit the ball. I am good at squash because I can move fast. I love watching squash matches on TV. My favorite player is Nour El Sherbini.

How to write about sports places and equipment:

1. I like + (اسم الرياضة) ... .
2. I wear + (اسم الملابس المخصصة لهذه الرياضة) ... .
3. I play it in/on + (اسم المكان المخصص لهذه الرياضة) ... .

"Sports places and equipment"

I like swimming. I wear swimming goggles to protect my eyes. I always go to the swimming pool on Saturdays. My brother is good at playing football. He wears his football boots to play with his team. He plays on the football pitch.

How to write a sports biography:

1. (اسم اللاعب) is (تفاصيل) ... .
2. He/She was born on (تاريخ الميلاد) ... .
3. He/She won (إنجازاته) ... .
4. He/She is (صفات اللاعب) ... .
5. He/She wants to (هدفه) ... .

A sports biography

Hedaya Malak is an Egyptian taekwondo player. Hedaya was born on April 21, 1993. She won a bronze medal in Tokyo 2021. She is a very kind person. She helped a Moroccan athlete with special needs to win the gold medal. She really wants to win a gold medal!

لكي تتمكن من كتابة الموضوعات بشكل مميز، اتبع هذه الخطوات.



STUDENT'S BOOK CORNER

1 Complete the sentences:

1 I'm good at .... (play) football.
2 My sister is very good at .... (write) poems.
3 Sami's bad at .... (speak) French!
4 They're great at .... (help) their mom in the kitchen.

2 Look at the words in bold. Match them to their meanings:

A

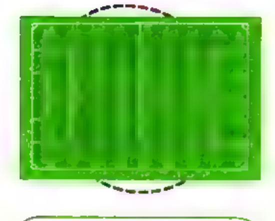
1 toxic
2 emissions
3 shade
4 nightmare
5 greenhouse

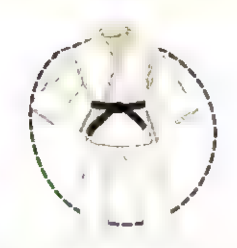
B

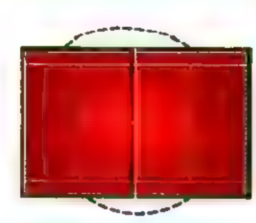
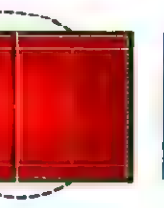
a. (   ) a bad dream
b. (   ) gases from cars or factories
c. (   ) out of the sun
d. (   ) very bad to eat or breathe
e. (   ) a glass building used for growing plants

3 Look and write:

boots – court – tennis – goggles – karate – pitch – pool – rackets

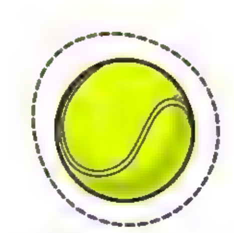

football ....


.... suit



tennis ....

swimming ......


football ....


.... ball


squash ....


swimming ......



Test Yourself 30



UNIT 2



Listening

1 Listen and write (True) or (False):



1 Rami likes kung fu. ( )

2 Hana goes to the swimming pool three times every week. ( )

3 Ahmed plays football on the pitch. ( )

2 Listen and complete:



1 Wael is good at ....

2 He plays on a small .... with walls all around.

3 He has a small .... to play it.



Reading

3 Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:



1 I'm very good at .... tennis.
   a) plays   b) played   c) play   d) playing

2 I play .... on a small court with walls all around.
   a) football   b) swimming   c) squash   d) karate

3 I'm great .... cooking.
   a) at   b) on   c) in   d) for

4 I wear football .... to play football.
   a) goggles   b) sandals   c) boots   d) rackets

4 Read and match (A) with (B):



A	B
1 I'm very good at tennis, ...	a. ( ) we go swimming.
2 I wear my white suit ...	b. ( ) can kill organisms that live in the water.
3 We use goggles when ...	c. ( ) but I'm bad at playing handball.
4 Water pollution ...	d. ( ) where I play football.
	e. ( ) when I do karate.

5 Read the text and answer the questions:



Hedaya Malak is a very important Egyptian athlete. She was born on April 21, 1993. She started practicing taekwondo at the age of seven and won many prizes at the age of fourteen. She is one of the two people who carried the Egyptian flag at the



Tokyo Olympic Games in 2021. This is amazing. She won many awards. She won the bronze medal at Rio Olympics in 2016 and in Tokyo in 2021. All Egyptians are proud* of Hedaya Malak. She really wants to win a gold medal.

*فخور

A **Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:**

1 Hedaya won the .... medal at Rio Olympics.

a) gold b) silver c) bronze d) metal

2 The underlined word "athlete" is a person who is good at ....

a) music b) art c) English d) sports

B **Answer the following questions:**

3 Why are Egyptians proud of Hedaya Malak?

....

4 Summarize the text in two sentences.

....

Writing

6 **Reorder the words to make correct sentences:** 4

1 playing – good – tennis – I'm – at – very.

....

2 on – We – football – play – pitch – a football.

....

3 wants – win – Hedaya – a gold – to – medal.

....

4 in – What – Egypt – have – sports – do – we?

....

7 **Punctuate the following:** 1

what's the color of your karate suit

....

8 **Write a text of about FORTY (40) words using the following guiding elements:** 5

"Water pollution"

harmful chemicals – animals lose their homes

....

....

....

....

Assess your progress ★★★★★

< 50%	50 : 64%	65 : 84%	85 : 100%
Study again	Practise more	Solve more exams	Well done!

1 Listen and choose the correct answer:

1 Marwan goes to the (school – park – club) to play tennis.

2 Marwan is bad at (football – handball – tennis).

2 Choose the correct answer:

1 I'm good at table tennis because I can (eat – read – run – listen) fast.

2 When you play squash, you hit the ball with a small (pitch – boot – racket).

3 Reem is (good – bad – great) at drawing. She doesn't like it.

4 She's good at (write – wrote – writing) poems.

5 In (tennis – handball – kung fu), we do high kicks.

3 Write a short paragraph of FOUR sentences:

"Water pollution"

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

OCTOBER MONTHLY TEST






1 Listen and write T (True) or F (False):



1 Mangos grow in America. ( )
2 We can make delicious mango juice. ( )
3 We can also make a fruit salad. ( )

2 Listen and complete:



1 Hedaya Malak is an Egyptian .... player.
2 She won a .... medal in Tokyo 2021.
3 She is practicing hard to win a .... medal.



3 Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:



1 Does she have .... tomatoes?
a) some b) a c) any d) an
2 I love swimming. I go to the swimming .... on Fridays.
a) pitch b) court c) pool d) classroom
3 We can buy and sell things at the ....
a) school b) market c) park d) club
4 Monkeys are good at .... trees.
a) climb b) climbing c) climbs d) climbed

4 Read and match (A) with (B):



A

1 "Grab" means ...
2 Camels are good at ...
3 A: I would like some eggs, please.
4 I'm very good at football ...

B

a. ( ) because I practice a lot.
b. ( ) walking across the desert.
c. ( ) to pick something up quickly.
d. ( ) B: Sorry. We don't have any.
e. ( ) to cut something down.

5 Read the text and answer the questions:



Pollution is very dangerous to our world. Pollution comes from emissions from cars. Emissions make the air black and toxic. It's bad for children's lungs. Children go to



hospitals because of problems with breathing. Pollution comes from plastic in the sea. We can't swim any more. We cut down the trees and so we don't have fruits or shade to sit in. To stop pollution, we need to look after our planet. We need to drive fewer cars, plant more trees, and use more bikes.

A Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

1 The word "toxic" means ....

a) much b) bad c) lovely d) clean

2 .... give us fruits and shade to sit in.

a) Plastic b) Trees c) Air d) Sea

B Answer the following questions:

3 How is pollution bad for children?

....

4 How can we look after our planet?

....

Writing

6 Reorder the words to make correct sentences: (4)

1 watching – She – match – a squash – is.

....

2 playing – tennis – good – at – I'm – very.

....

3 in – there – the fridge – Are – any – onions?

....

4 was – It – nightmare – awful – an.

....

7 Punctuate the following: (1)

how about buying some grapes

....

8 Write a text of about FORTY (40) words using the following guiding elements: (5)

"Your favorite sport"

What is it? – Where do you play it?

....

....

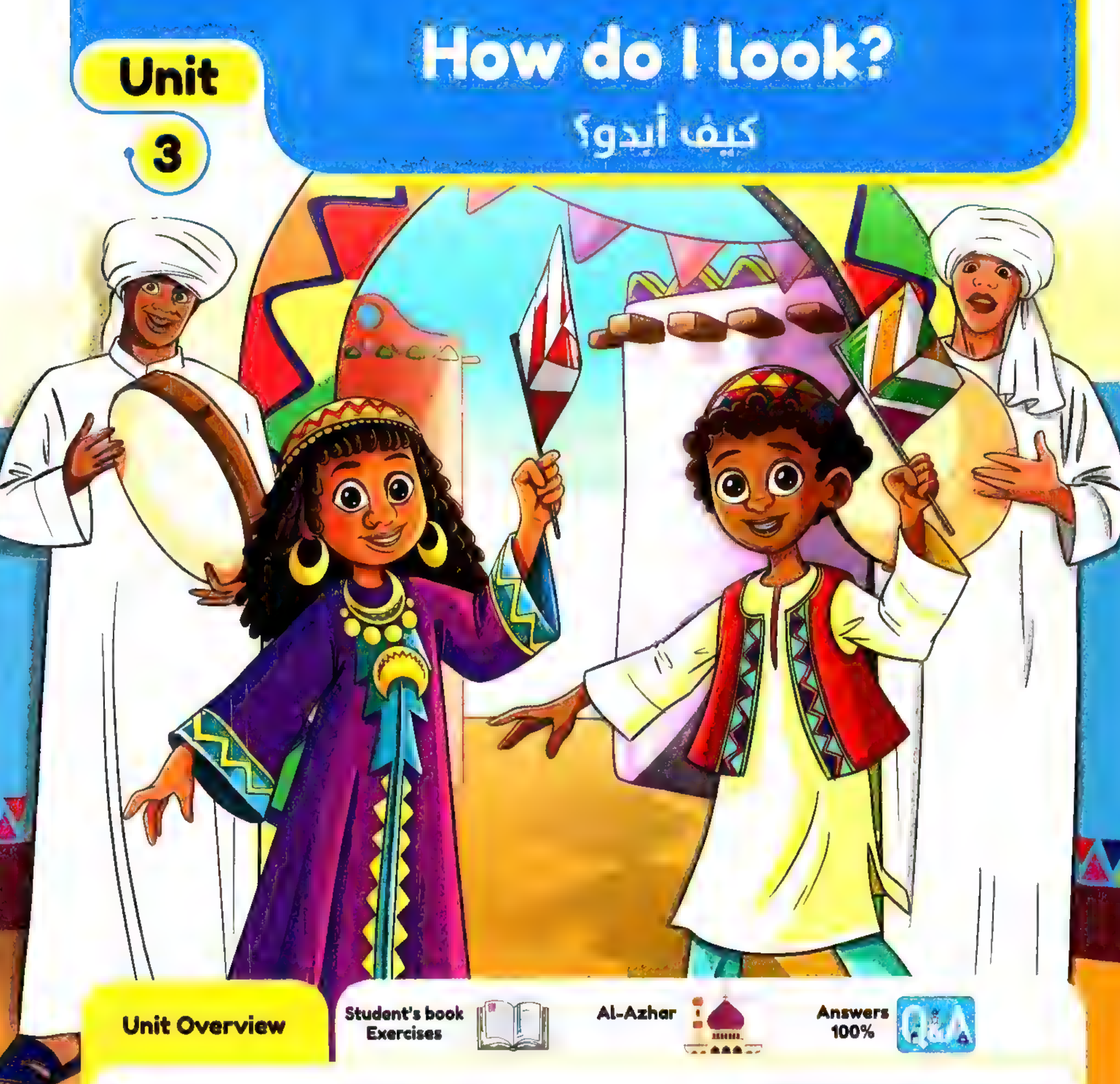
....

....

Unit 3

How do I look?

كيف أبدو؟



Unit Overview

Student's book Exercises | Al-Azhar | Answers 100% Q&A

- By the end of this unit, the student will be able to:

• بنهاية هذه الوحدة، سيكون التلميذ قادرًا على أن:

- listen, read, research, and write about different types of clothes.
  - يستمع، ويقرأ، ويبحث، ويكتب عن أنواع مختلفة من الملابس.
- listen to a conversation about packing for a vacation.
  - يستمع إلى محادثة عن حزم الأمتعة لقضاء عطلة.
- practice using the infinitive of purpose.
  - يتدرب على استخدام المصدر للتعبير عن الغرض.
- read a traditional folktale.
  - يقرأ قصة خيالية من التراث التقليدي.
- learn how to say past simple endings /d/, /t/, and /ɪd/.
  - يتعلم كيف يقول الأفعال التي تنتهي بـ /d/ ، /t/ ، و /ɪd/ في زمن الماضي البسيط.
- multiply multi-digit numbers.
  - يقوم بعملية الضرب للأرقام متعددة الخانات.
- write a description of favorite clothes using adjectives.
  - يكتب وصف الملابس المفضلة مستخدمًا الصفات.
- research and make a leaflet about traditional clothes from around the world.
  - يقوم بالبحث لعمل منشور عن الملابس التقليدية من جميع أنحاء العالم.

Did you know?

- Cotton grows in the Nile Delta. Many people believe that Egyptian cotton is the best cotton in the world.

I can find it out!

- Cotton grows so well in Egypt because of Egypt's fertile soil and moderate climate.



Lesson 1

Our trip to Al Fayoum





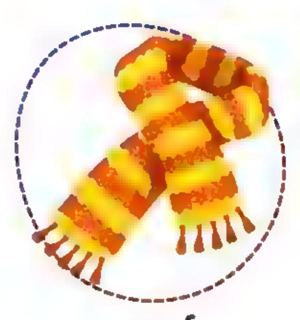
Listen, point, and say: استمع، أشر وقل:

Main vocabulary


T-shirt
تيشرت


sunglasses
نظارة شمسية

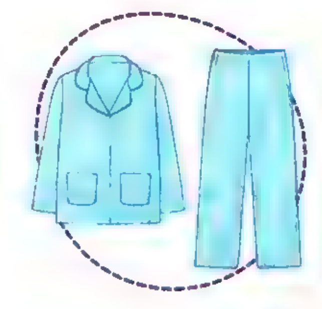

swimming shorts
شورت سباحة


scarf
كوفية


sweater
قميص صوف


sneakers
حذاء رياضى


necklace
عقد

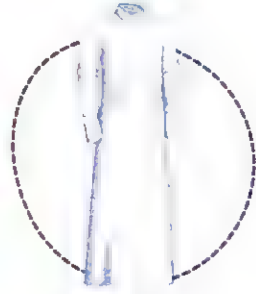

pajamas
بيجامة


spotted
منقط


striped
مخطط


suitcase
حقيبة سفر


coat
معطف


galabeya
جلابية



Let's say it right!

- لاحظ أن حرف الـ (tt) فى كلمة (spotted) ينطقان كحرف واحد.
- لاحظ أن حرف الـ (c) ينطق /s/ (س) إذا أتى بعده (e - i - y) كما فى (necklace).

Extra vocabulary

trip	رحلة	Al Fayoum	محافظة الفيوم	holiday	إجازة
pool	حمام سباحة	comfortable (adj.)	مريح	gold (adj.)	ذهبى
stripes	خطوط	uniform	زى موحد	pearl	لؤلؤة

Conjugation of verbs تصريف الأفعال

Regular verbs أفعـــال منتظمـة

Present		Past	Present		Past
pack	يحزم الحقائب أو الأمتعة	packed	remember	يتذكر	remembered

Irregular verbs أفعال غير منتظمة

Present		Past	Present		Past
know	يعرف	knew	wear	يرتدى	wore
give	يعطى	gave	take	يأخذ	took

Expressions and Phrases

I can't wait	لا أطيق (أتحمل) الانتظار	of course	بالتأكيد / بالطبع
for ages	منذ زمن طويل	come on	هيا بنا
walk around	يتجول	man-made	من صنع الإنسان

Vocabulary Check

تستخدم كلمة "excited" لوصف ما يشعر به الشخص.

e.g. I'm excited to see them, too.

تستخدم كلمة "exciting" لوصف الشخص أو الشىء الذى يسبب الشعور.

e.g. Our holiday to Al Fayoum is so exciting.

Check point

Choose the correct answer:

1 I wear my (scarf – galabeya – sunglasses – T-shirt) to protect my eyes from the sun.

2 I put on my blue (sweater – necklace – pajamas – swimming shorts) when I go to bed.

3 I always run in my comfortable (scarf – sneakers – coat – sunglasses).

4 I always wear a (coat – swimming shorts – T-shirt – necklace) in winter.



Listen, read, and role-play:

استمع، اقرأ، وتبادل الأدوار:



Mom Aser, we need to pack our suitcases for our holiday tomorrow.

آسر، نحتاج أن نحزم حقائبنا من أجل إجازتنا غدًا.





Aser It's so exciting! I can't wait to go to Al Fayoum to see Uncle Hatem and Aunt Malak. And, of course, Faris and Dina.

هذا ممتع جدًّا! لا أطيق الانتظار للذهاب إلى الفيوم لرؤية العم حاتم والعمّة ملك. وبالطبع فارس ودينا.



Mom I know. I'm excited to see them, too. We haven't seen them for ages! But come on, we need to pack!

أنا أعرف. أنا متحمسة لرؤيتهم أيضًا. لم نرهم منذ زمن طويل! لكن هيا بنا، نحن بحاجة إلى حزم حقائبنا!





Aser OK, I need to pack my green T-shirt and my swimming shorts because they have a lovely pool, don't they?

حسنًا ، أريد أن أحزم التيشيرت الأخضر الخاص بي وشورت السباحة لأن لديهم حمام سباحة جميلًا، أليس كذلك؟



Mom Yes, and remember your sunglasses. It will be very sunny.

نعم ، وتذكر نظارتك الشمسية. سيكون الجو مشمسًا جدًّا.



Aser Will I need a coat and a scarf?

هل سأحتاج إلى معطف وكوفية؟



Mom No, Aser, you won't. But you should pack a sweater. It can be cool in the evenings.

لا يا آسر. لكن يجب أن تحزم قميصًا صوفيًّا. يمكن أن يكون الجو باردًا في المساء.



Aser OK. I'll pack my blue sweater. That's my favorite.

نعم. سأحزم قميص الصوفي الأزرق .هذا هو المفضل لدى.



Mom You'll need your sneakers because we'll be walking around a lot and you need to wear something comfortable on your feet.

ستحتاج إلى حذائك الرياضى لأننا ستتجول كثيرًا وتحتاج أن ترتدى شيئًا مريحًا فى قدميك.



Aser What about my best galabeya? Will I need the one that Grandma gave me?

ماذا عن أفضل جلابية لدى؟ هل سأحتاج إلى تلك الجلابية التى أعطتها لى الجدة؟



Mom No, you won't. But I will take my gold necklace.

لا، لكننى سآخذ العقد الذهبى الخاص بى.



Aser Hmm. OK. What else do I need? Oh, I know! My pajamas! I'll take the ones with the stripes. They're really cool!

همم. نعم. ماذا أحتاج أيضًا؟ آه، أنا أعرف! بيجامتى! سآخذ تلك التى بها خطوط. إنها حقًّا رائعة!

Language Functions

1 Expressing necessity: التعبير عن الضرورة:

I / We / They /You + need to + (inf.) مصدر الفعل ...

He / She / It + needs to + (inf.) مصدر الفعل ...

e.g. - He needs to pack his suitcase.

2 Giving advice: إعطاء نصيحة:

Subject + should + (inf.) مصدر الفعل ...

e.g. - You should pack a sweater.



Look and read:

انظر واقرأ:



Youssef went to the shopping mall. He bought some striped pajamas.

ذهب يوسف إلى مركز التسوق. اشترى بعض البيجامات المخططة.



Nesma went to the park. She took a spotted umbrella.

ذهبت نسمة إلى الحديقة. أخذت مظلة منقطة.



Amira went to school. She wore her striped uniform.

ذهبت أميرة إلى المدرسة. كانت ترتدى زيها المدرسى المخطط.



Wael played in the rain. He wore a coat and a spotted scarf.

لعب وائل تحت المطر. كان يرتدى معطفًا وكوفية منقطة.



I can find it out!

Pearls come from a living sea creature: the oyster.
There're two general types of pearls: natural and man-made.

تأتى اللآلئ من كائن بحرى حى: المحار. هناك نوعان من اللآلئ: لآلئ طبيعية ولآلئ من صنع الإنسان.







Lesson 1



• Remembering • Understanding • Applying • Analyzing • Evaluating • Creating

1 Listen and complete:



1 Mona is packing her ....

2 She is going on a .... to Al Fayoum.

3 She is packing her .... because it can be cool in the evenings.

2 Read and match (A) with (B):



A

1 A: What are you doing?

2 Remember your sunglasses.

3 You should pack a sweater.

4 A: Which pajamas will you take?

B

a. ( ) B: The ones with the stripes.

b. ( ) It will be cool in the evenings.

c. ( ) It will be very sunny.

d. ( ) They have a lovely pool.

e. ( ) B: I'm packing my suitcase.

3 Read the text and answer the questions:



Aser and his mom are going on a holiday to Al Fayoum. They are going to see Uncle Hatem and Aunt Malak. They have a lovely pool. So, Aser is packing his T-shirt and swimming shorts to swim in the pool. He is packing his sunglasses because it will be sunny. He is also packing his sweater because it can be cool in the evenings. He is packing his sneakers because he will be walking around a lot and he needs to wear something comfortable on his feet.

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

1 The text is about Aser's ....

a) birthday party b) games c) homework d) holiday

2 Aser is packing his sweater because it can be .... in the evenings.

a) sunny b) cool c) warm d) windy

Answer the following questions:

3 Why is Aser packing his sneakers?

....

4 Summarize the text in two sentences.

....

4 Reorder the words to make correct sentences:

4

1 do – What – need – I – else?

....

2 the stripes – take – with – I'll – the pajamas.

....

3 her – will – Mona – gold – take – necklace.

....

4 need – green – I – my – pack – T-shirt – to.

....

5 Punctuate the following:

1

i can't wait to go to cairo tomorrow.

....

6 Write a text of about FORTY (40) words using the following guiding elements:

5

"Our trip to Al Fayoum"

pack my suitcases – need my sneakers

....

....

....

....





Lesson 2

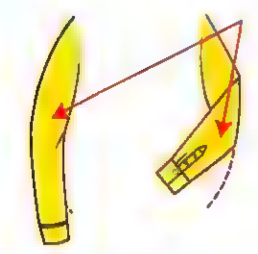


My favorite clothes ملابسى المفضلة



Listen, point, and say: استمع، أشر، وقل:

Main vocabulary



sleeves
أكمام



pockets
جيوب



belt
حزام



crown
تاج



gloves
قفازات

Extra vocabulary

social media	وسائل التواصل الاجتماعى	project	مشروع
information	معلومات	traditional (adj.)	تقليدى
clothes	ملابس	robe	رداء (ثوب)
popular (adj.)	شعبى/مشهور	sunburned (adj.)	مصاب بحروق الشمس
hidden (adj.)	مخفى	festival	مهرجان/عيد
colorful (adj.)	ملون	patterns	أنماط (أشكال)
useful (adj.)	مفيد/نافع	costume	زى
princess	أميرة	suit	بدلة
hall	صالة	library	مكتبة
essay	مقال	grades	درجات
cardboard	ورق مقوى	poster	ملصق
warm (adj.)	دافئ	internet	الإنترنت

Conjugation of verbs تصريف الأفعال

Regular verbs أفعــال منتظمـة

Present		Past	Present		Past
celebrate	يحتفل	celebrated	borrow	يستعير	borrowed

Irregular verbs أفعال غير منتظمة

Present		Past	Present		Past
wear	يرتدى	wore	hide	يختبئ	hid

Expressions and Phrases

do a school project	يقوم بمشروع مدرسى	look like	يبدو وكأنه
catch the train	يلحق بالقطار	ask for help	يطلب المساعدة
search on	يبحث فى		



Listen, point, and say:

استمع، أشر وقل:



Tomas: Hi, Fares. Can you help me? I'm doing a school project about Egyptian clothing. Can you give me some information?

مرحبًا فارس. هل بإمكانك مساعدتي؟ أقوم بعمل مشروع مدرسي عن الملابس المصرية. هل تستطيع أن تعطيني بعض المعلومات؟





Hi, Tomas. Yes, of course. What do you want to know?

مرحبًا توماس. نعم بالطبع. ماذا تريد أن تعرف؟



Tomas: Well, what do you usually wear?

حسنًا، ماذا ترتدي عادة؟





I live in Sohag and it's usually very hot here. Today, I'm wearing shorts and a T-shirt.

أعيش في سوهاج وعادة ما يكون الجو حارًا جدًّا هنا. اليوم، أنا أرتدي شورتًا وتيشرتًا.



Tomas: Cool! Can you tell me about some traditional Egyptian clothes?

رائع! هل يمكن أن تخبرني عن بعض الملابس المصرية التقليدية؟







Oh, sure. Well, many men wear the galabeya. This is the long white robe that is very popular.

بالطبع. حسنًا، يرتدي الكثير من الرجال الجلابية. هذا هو الرداء الأبيض الطويل وهو مشهور جدًّا.



Tomas

Yes, I've seen it. It looks really cool to wear.

نعم، لقد رأيت ذلك. يبدو رائعًا حقًّا للارتداء.





Fares

Yes, it's cool because it's made from cotton. It's usually white, but you can get other colors too. The sleeves are long so we don't get sunburned!

هذا صحيح، إنه رائع لأنه مصنوع من القطن. عادة ما يكون أبيض، لكن يمكنك الحصول عليه بألوان أخرى أيضًا. الأكمام طويلة كى لا نتعرض لحروق الشمس!



Tomas

Are there pockets?

هل يوجد بها جيوب؟



Fares

Yes! But they're hidden – you can't see them from the outside.

نعم! لكنها مخفية - لا يمكنك رؤيتها من الخارج.



Tomas

Do you wear galabeyas when you're celebrating a special festival?

هل ترتدون الجلابيات عند الاحتفال بمهرجان خاص؟



Fares

We do, and the clothes we wear for Eid, for example, are very beautiful. They can be colorful. Sometimes there are beautiful patterns on them.

نعم نرتديها، والملابس التى نرتديها فى العيد على سبيل المثال جميلة جدًّا. يمكن أن تكون ملونة. فى بعض الأحيان هناك أنماط جميلة عليها.



Tomas

Thanks, Fares. That's really useful!

شكرًا فارس. هذا مفيد حقًّا!





Language Focus

Infinitive of purpose صيغة المصدر للتعبير عن الغرض

We use "to + infinitive" to express purpose, and to say why someone does something:

نستخدم "to + infinitive" للتعبير عن الغرض، ولتوضيح سبب قيام شخص ما بشيء ما.

Form

to + infinitive مصدر الفعل ....



She went to town to buy a dress.

ذهبت إلى المدينة لشراء فستان.



He bought new sneakers to wear for playing football.

اشترى حذاءً رياضيًا جديدًا لارتدائه للعب كرة القدم.





We use "Why" to ask about purpose.

نستخدم "لماذا" لنسأل عن الغرض.



A: Why did Nesma go to the kitchen?

B: Nesma went to the kitchen to make a cake.

Check point

Choose the correct answer:

1. He went to the library (borrow – borrowed – to borrow – borrowing) a book. SB
2. He wore swimming shorts (to – by – on – of) go swimming.
3. Sarah uses a pen (to write – writing – write – wrote) her essay. SB
4. She went to the shop to (buy – bought – buying – buys) some bread.



Past Simple Tense زمن الماضى البسيط

We use the past simple tense to express actions that started and ended in the past.
يستخدم زمن الماضى البسيط للتعبير عن الأحداث التى بدأت وانتهت فى الماضى.

Affirmative sentence: الجملة المثبتة

Subj. (الفاعل) + التصريف الثانى للفعل ..... .

1. Regular Verbs
أفعال منتظمة

- معظم الأفعال يضاف لها (ed):
  travel → traveled
- الأفعال المنتهية بـ (e) يضاف لها (d):
  use → used
- الأفعال المنتهية بحرف ساكن + (y) يحذف حرف الـ (y) ويضاف (ied):
  study → studied
- الأفعال المنتهية بحرف متحرك + حرف ساكن يضاف لها (ed) مع مضاعفة الحرف الساكن.
  stop → stopped



My dad traveled to London by plane last week.
سافر أبى إلى لندن بالطائرة الأسبوع الماضى.

2. Irregular Verbs
أفعال غير منتظمة

Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past
buy	bought	make	made	wear	wore
go	went	get	got	write	wrote
take	took	sleep	slept	leave	left
catch	caught	do	did	hide	hid



I bought a new dress yesterday.
اشتريت فستانًا جديدًا أمس.



Negative sentence: الجملة المنفية

Subject + didn't + (inf) مصدر الفعل ..... .



She didn't finish her homework yesterday.

لم تنهِ واجباتها المدرسية أمس.

Yes/No question: السؤال بـ هل

A: Did + subject + (inf.) مصدر الفعل...?

B: Yes,	subject	did.
B: No,		didn't.

e.g. A: Did Tarek buy a racket?

B: Yes, he did.



(Verb to be) فى زمن الماضى

I/He/She/It/اسم مفرد + was/wasn't ...	e.g. She was ill yesterday.
We/They/You /اسم جمع + were/weren't ...	e.g. We were at the supermarket last week.

Check point

Choose the correct answer:

1 They (go – going – is going – went) to the library yesterday.

2 Asmaa (didn't – don't – isn't – doesn't) sleep early last night.

3 They (are – was – were – do) at the park two hours ago.

4 A: Did Injy (write – writes – wrote – writing) her essay? B: No, she didn't.

Look and read:

انظر واقرأ:



I bought a scarf and gloves

to keep me warm.

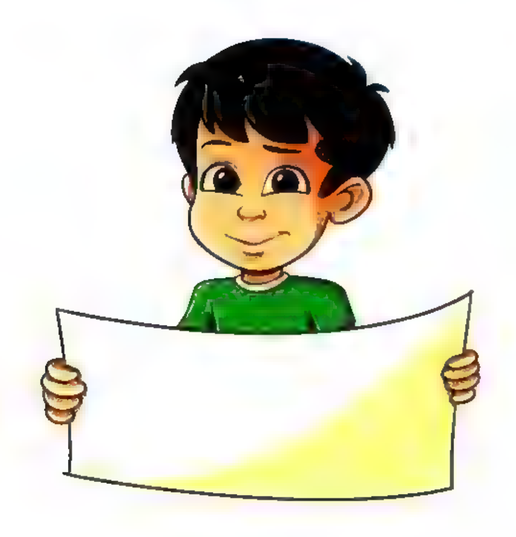
اشتريت وشاحًا وقفازات لإبقائى دافئًا.



I went to town to buy a beautiful

new dress for the party.

ذهبت إلى المدينة لشراء فستان جديد جميل للحفلة.



I got some cardboard paper to

make my poster.

حصلت على بعض الورق المقوى لصنع ملصق.



I searched the internet to find

information for my homework.

لقد بحثت على الإنترنت للعثور على المعلومات الخاصة

بواجبى المنزلى.




• Remembering • Understanding • Applying • Analyzing • Evaluating • Creating

1 Listen and complete:



1 Many men wear the ....

2 It is a long .... with long sleeves.

3 It has ...., but they are hidden.

2 Read and match (A) with (B):



A

1 Salma went to the shopping mall ...

2 The sleeves are long ...

3 I went to the library ...

4 A: Why did Sameh go to town?

B

a. (   ) so I don't get sunburned.

b. (   ) to finish their homework.

c. (   ) to buy clothes.

d. (   ) B: To buy new sneakers.

e. (   ) to borrow a book.

3 Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:



1 I've got a .... sweater. It's lined white and pink.

a) striped b) spotted c) dark d) sunburned

2 The galabeya is cool because it's made from ....

a) cotton b) paper c) plastic d) metal

3 Hazem .... hard yesterday.

a) study b) studying c) studied d) is studying

4 Sherif bought a new suitcase .... on holiday. 

a) taking b) took c) to take d) take

4 Reorder the words to make correct sentences:

4

1 went – I – bedroom – sleep – to – my – to.

....

2 got – with – dress – I've – a striped – a belt.

....

3 usually – you – wear – do – What?

....

4 you – information – me – Can – give – some?

....

5 Punctuate the following:

1

The clothes we wear for eid are very beautiful

....

6 Write a text of about FORTY (40) words using the following guiding elements:

5

"My favorite clothes"

white galabeya – get sunburned

....

....

....

....



Lesson 3





A Story



Listen and say: استمع وقل:

Main vocabulary

kind (adj.)	طيب / عطوف	honest (adj.)	صادق / أمين	poor (adj.)	فقير
happy (adj.)	سعيد	tired (adj.)	متعب	beautiful (adj.)	جميل
amazing (adj.)	مذهل	delicious (adj.)	لذيذ	new (adj.)	جديد

Extra vocabulary

elves	أقزام	shoemaker	صانع الأحذية	wife	زوجة
money	مال	workshop	ورشة	dear	عزيزي/عزيزتي
enough (adj.)	كافٍ	leather	جلد	following (adj.)	التالي
surprised (adj.)	متفاجئ	perfect (adj.)	مثالي	meal	وجبة
amazed (adj.)	مندهش/مذهول	little (adj.)	صغير الحجم	again	مرة أخرى

Conjugation of verbs تصريف الأفعال

Regular verbs أفعــال منتظمــة

Present		Past	Present		Past
believe	يصدق	believed	call	ينادي	called
thank	يشكر	thanked	dance	يرقص	danced

Irregular verbs أفعال غير منتظمة

Present		Past	Present		Past
pay	يدفع	paid	leave	يغادر	left
hide	يختبئ	hid	sit	يجلس	sat

Expressions and Phrases

once upon a time	ذات مرة / كان يا ما كان	work hard	يعمل بجد
one night	ذات ليلة	pair of	زوج من
walk into	يدخل	try on	يجرب (ملابس / حذاء)
for the night	لهذه الليلة	find out	يكتشف
all over the land	من جميع أنحاء البلاد	ever after	للأبد

The elves and the shoemaker





Look and read: **انظر واقرأ:**

The beginning

Once upon a time, a kind and honest shoemaker lived in town with his wife. They were very poor, but they were happy. The shoemaker worked hard, but he had no money[1].



(1) لا يملك مالًا

The middle

One night, the shoemaker was in his workshop. "Oh dear. I've only got enough leather for one more pair of shoes. But I'm too tired to make them tonight. I'll cut the leather now and make the shoes in the morning." The shoemaker cut out[2] the leather and went to bed.



(2) قطع

(3) في الصباح التالي

The following morning[3], the shoemaker couldn't believe his eyes. He called to his wife to come quickly to the workshop. "Look at these shoes!" said the shoemaker. There, on his table was an amazing pair of shoes. "They are beautiful. Did you make them?" His wife looked surprised. "No, my dear, I didn't make them," he said.

Then a man walked into the shop. "I have never seen such amazing shoes," he said. "Can I try them?" He tried on the shoes. "They're perfect," he said and paid the shoemaker. "Quickly," said the shoemaker's wife, "go and buy some more leather." The shoemaker went to buy some more leather.

When he arrived home, the shoemaker's wife had made him a delicious meal. "I will just cut out the leather, and then come and eat." The shoemaker cut out the leather for two pairs of shoes and left the workshop for the night.

The following morning, the shoemaker and his wife were amazed to see two beautiful pairs of shoes in the workshop. "We must find out who is making these shoes," said the shoemaker's wife. "Let's hide tonight and see who is helping us."

الترجمة:

- ذات مرة، عاش صانع أحذية طيب وصادق في المدينة مع زوجته. كانا فقيرين جدًّا، لكنهما كانا سعيدين. عمل صانع الأحذية بجد، لكن لم يكن لديه مال.
- ذات ليلة، كان صانع الأحذية في ورشته. «يا عزيزتي، لدي من الجلد ما يكفي فقط لزوج واحد من الأحذية. لكنني متعب جدًّا لأصنعهما الليلة. سأقطع الجلد الآن وأصنع الأحذية في الصباح». قطع صانع الأحذية الجلد وذهب إلى الفراش. في صباح اليوم التالي، لم يستطع صانع الأحذية أن يصدق عينيه. دعا زوجته للحضور بسرعة إلى ورشة العمل. قال صانع الأحذية: «انظري إلى هذه الأحذية!». هناك، على المنضدة كان يوجد زوج رائع من الأحذية. «إنهما جميلان. هل صنعتهما؟ بدت زوجته مندهشة. قال: «لا، يا عزيزتي، أنا لم أصنعهما». ثم دخل رجل إلى المتجر. قال «لم أر قط مثل هذه الأحذية الرائعة». «هل يمكنني تجربتهما؟» جرب الرجل الحذاء. وقال«إنهما مثاليان»، ودفع لصانع الأحذية. قالت زوجة صانع الأحذية: «بسرعة، اذهب واشتر المزيد من الجلود». وذهب صانع الأحذية لشراء المزيد من الجلود. عندما وصل إلى المنزل، كانت زوجة صانع الأحذية قد أعدت له وجبة لذيذة. «سأقطع الجلد فقط، ثم آتي وآكل». قطع صانع الأحذية الجلد لزوجين من الأحذية، وغادر الورشة طوال الليل. في صباح اليوم التالي، اندهش صانع الأحذية وزوجته لرؤية زوجين جميلين من الأحذية في الورشة. قالت زوجة صانع الأحذية: «يجب أن نعرف من يصنع هذه الأحذية». «دعنا نختبئ الليلة ونرى من يساعدنا».

The end

3



That night, the shoemaker cut out the leather and then hid. They were very surprised to see two little elves! The elves started to make the shoes. Soon, they had made two more pairs of beautiful shoes. "We must thank the elves," said the shoemaker's wife. "Let's make them new clothes."

The next night, the elves found their new clothes. They were so happy that they danced around the workshop before sitting down to make more shoes.

Soon, people came from all over the land to buy the shoemaker's shoes. He and his wife weren't ever poor again and they lived happily ever after.

Check point

1 Who made the amazing pair of shoes?

....

2 How did the wife thank the elves?

....



الصفات هي كلمات تصف الأشخاص أو الأشياء:

e.g. 1 I've never seen such **amazing** shoes.

2 The shoemaker was very **poor**.

- في تلك الليلة، قطع صانع الأحذية الجلد ثم اختبأ. لقد فوجئا جدًا برؤية اثنين من الأقزام الصغار. بدأ القزمان في صنع الأحذية. وسرعان ما صنعا زوجين آخرين من الأحذية الجميلة. قالت زوجة صانع الأحذية: «يجب أن نشكر القزمين، دعنا نصنع لهما ملابس جديدة».
- في الليلة التالية، عثر القزمان على ملابسهما الجديدة. كانا سعيدين للغاية لدرجة أنهما رقصا حول ورشة العمل قبل الجلوس لصنع المزيد من الأحذية. سرعان ما جاء الناس من جميع أنحاء الأرض لشراء أحذية صانع الأحذية. لم يعد هو وزوجته فقيرين مرة أخرى وعاشا في سعادة دائمة.



Pronunciation

(-ed) endings الأفعال المنتهية بـ (ed)



Listen, point, and say: استمع، أشر، وقل:

/d/	/t/	/ɪd/
ننطق(ed) /d/ إذا أتى آخر الفعل أحد الأصوات الآتية /v/ , /r/ , /n/ , /m/ , /l/ , vowel sound	ننطق(ed) /t/ إذا أتى آخر الفعل أحد الأصوات الآتية /f/, /s/, /k/, /p/, /tʃ/ , / ʃ/	ننطق(ed) /ɪd/ إذا أتى آخر الفعل أحد الأصوات الآتية /d/ , /t/
played لعب	walked مشى	tidied رتب
cleaned نظف	washed غسل	needed أحتاج
lived عاش	worked عمل	studied ذاكر
delivered وصل	asked سأل	counted عد
enjoyed استمتع	dressed لبس	tasted تذوق
slowed أبطأ	fixed أصلح	waited أنتظر
carried حمل	promised وعد	wanted أراد



Math

Multiply multi-digit numbers اضرب الأعداد متعددة الأرقام



Look, read, and notice: انظر، اقرأ، ولاحظ:

A multi-digit number is a number that consists of two or more digits:
العدد متعدد الأرقام هو عدد يتكون من رقمين أو أكثر:



10 34 433

$10 \times 10 = 100$

$30 \times 20 = 600$

$50 \times 50 = 2500$

$38 \times 24 = 912$



For sports day, Mrs Amal ordered 12 boxes of T-shirts for the students. Each box has 18 T-shirts. How many T-shirts did Mrs Amal order?

في اليوم الرياضي ، طلبت السيدة أمل ١٢ صندوقًا من التيشرتات للطلاب. كل صندوق به ١٨ تيشرت. كم تيشرت طلبت السيدة أمل؟

The answer: $12 \times 18 = 216$ T-shirts



Did you know?

If you multiply any number by zero, the answer is zero!

إذا ضربت أي رقم في صفر، فإن الإجابة هي صفر!





Lesson 3

• Remembering • Understanding • Applying • Analyzing • Evaluating • Creating

1 Listen and complete:



1 The shoemaker was too .... to make the shoes.

2 The shoemaker cut out the .... and left it until the next morning.

3 Two little .... helped the shoemaker.

2 Read and match (A) with (B):



A	B
1 The shoemaker's job ...	a. ( ) is delicious.
2 The elves made ...	b. ( ) the same as "cleaned".
3 The shoemaker and his wife were very poor, ...	c. ( ) is to make shoes.
4 The "ed" in "played" is pronounced ...	d. ( ) but they were happy.
	e. ( ) amazing shoes.

3 Read the text and answer the questions:



A shoemaker and his wife were poor and only had one piece of leather to make one pair of shoes. The next morning, they found out that the <u>pair</u> of shoes were made. They sold them and bought more leather to make more shoes. He woke up again to find more shoes were made. He and his wife hid to see who was making the shoes. They were very surprised to see two little elves. He and his wife weren't ever poor again and they lived happily ever after.

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

1 The shoemaker needs .... to make shoes.

a) wood b) leather c) cloth d) glass

2 The underlined word "<u>pair</u>" means ....

a) one b) three c) two d) four

B Answer the following questions:

3 How did the elves help the shoemaker?

....

4 Summarize the passage in two sentences.

....

4 Reorder the words to make correct sentences:

4

1 I – my – Yesterday, – room – tidied.

....

2 every – shoes – Who – made – the – night?

....

3 buy – and – Go – more – leather – some.

....

4 clothes – made – for – They – new – the elves.

....

5 Punctuate the following:

1

we must thank the elves

....

6 Write a text of about FORTY (40) words using the following guiding elements:

5

"The shoemaker and the elves"

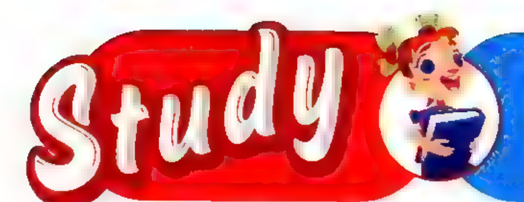
amazing shoes – new clothes

....

....

....

....



Lessons 4 & 5





Writing

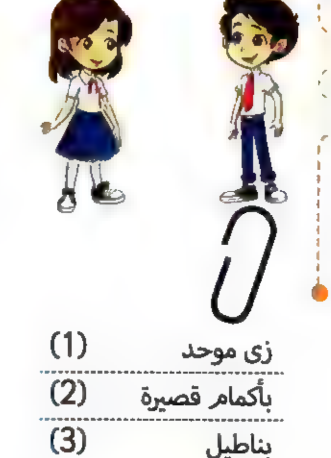


Look and read: انظر واقرأ:

Student A

I really like our school uniform [1]. Everyone wears a short-sleeved [2] white shirt. The girls wear a blue skirt and the boys wear blue trousers [3]. We all have to wear white socks and black leather shoes. It doesn't get very cold here, but when it does, we can wear our blue sweaters.

أنا حقًّا أحب زى مدرستنا. يرتدى الجميع قميصًا أبيض بأكمام قصيرة. ترتدى الفتيات جيبة زرقاء والأولاد يرتدون بناطيل زرقاء. علينا جميعًا ارتداء جوارب بيضاء وأحذية جلدية سوداء. لا يكون الجو شديد البرودة هنا ، ولكن عندما يحدث، يمكننا أن نلبس ستراتنا الزرقاء.



(1) زى موحد
(2) بأكمام قصيرة
(3) بناطيل

Student B

At school, I wear a pale [4] blue shirt and dark blue trousers. We have to wear a tie [5] every day. It's dark blue with light blue stripes [6] on it. The girls in my school also wear a pale blue shirt, but they don't wear trousers. They wear a blue and white checked [7] skirt. The girls don't have to wear a tie.

فى المدرسة ، أرتدى قميصًا أزرق فاتحًا وبنطلونًا أزرق غامقًا. علينا أن نرتدى رابطة عنق كل يوم. لونها أزرق غامق وعليها خطوط زرقاء فاتحة. ترتدى الفتيات فى مدرستى أيضًا قميصًا أزرق فاتحًا، لكنهن لا يرتدين البناطيل. يرتدين جيبة بها مربعات زرقاء وبيضاء. لا يجب على الفتيات ارتداء رابطة عنق.



(4) فاتح
(5) ربطة عنق (كرافتة)
(6) خطوط
(7) كاروهات (مربعات)

Student C

Our school uniform is really smart [8].
We have to wear a white shirt with a red tie.
We wear a dark gray skirt and a blue jacket.

زى مدرستنا أنيق حقًّا. يجب أن نرتدى قميصًا أبيض برابطة عنق حمراء.
نحن نرتدى جيبة رمادية داكنة وجاكت أزرق.



(8) أنيق

Student D

The girls and boys have different uniforms at my school. The boys wear light[9] green shorts and long green socks. We wear white shirts and we've got a dark red sweater for when it gets cold[10]. My sister's uniform is different. She wears a blue skirt and a yellow T-shirt.



(9) فاتح

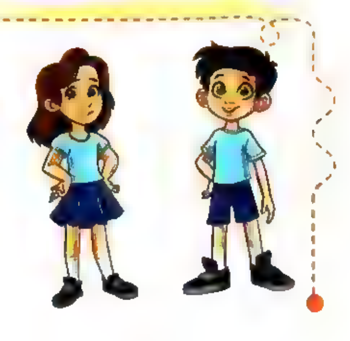
(10) يصبح الجو باردًا

الأولاد والبنات فى مدرستى يرتدون زيًّا مختلفًا. يرتدى الأولاد شورتات خضراء فاتحة وجوارب خضراء طويلة . نحن نرتدى قميصًا أبيض ولدينا سترة حمراء داكنة اللون نرتديها عندما يبرد الجو. الزى المدرسى لأختى مختلف. ترتدى جيبة زرقاء وقميصًا أصفر.

Student E

Our uniform is a dark blue skirt for the girls or dark blue shorts for the boys, a pale blue cotton shirt, white socks, and black shoes. When it's cold, we wear dark blue vests or jackets. I like my uniform!

الزى الرسمى لدينا هو جيبة زرقاء داكنة للفتيات أو شورت أزرق غامق للأولاد، وقميص قطنى أزرق فاتح، وجوارب بيضاء، وحذاء أسود. عندما يكون الجو باردًا، نرتدى جواكت أو سترات زرقاء داكنة. أنا أحب الزى الرسمى الخاص بى!



When we use adjectives, we put them into this order:
عندما نستخدم الصفات، نضعها فى هذا الترتيب:

1	2	3	4
size الحجم	age العمر	color اللون	material المادة الخام
big	new	black	cotton
small	old	white	linen
tall		green	leather
short			





She is wearing a green cotton dress.



He is wearing an old cotton T-shirt.



What is the Mexican hat called? ماذا تسمى القبعة المكسيكية؟

Clothes in Mexico



These girls are wearing traditional Mexican[1] dresses. Look! They're very colorful. There are lots of colorful stripes on the dresses. Girls in Mexico[2] wear dresses like these during feasts[3] and celebrations[4].

تحب هؤلاء الفتيات ارتداء الأزياء التقليدية. إن تلك الأزياء ملونة جدًّا وبها العديد من الشرائط. ترتدي الفتيات في المكسيك فساتين مثل هذه في الأعياد والاحتفالات.

Mexican girls love bright colors. Even when they are not celebrating, they wear bright, colorful clothes.

تحب الفتيات في المكسيك الألوان الزاهية. حتى وإن كن لا يحتفلن، يقمن بارتداء الملابس الملونة.



People in Mexico wear hats to protect their faces from the sun. This is a sombrero[5] – it's a traditional Mexican hat.

الناس في المكسيك يرتدون القبعات لحماية وجوههم من الشمس. هذه قبعة (سومبريرو) - إنها قبعة تقليدية في المكسيك.



(1)	مكسيكي
(2)	المكسيك
(3)	أعياد
(4)	احتفالات
(5)	قبعة مكسيكية عريضة
(6)	أنماط مختلفة



There are lots of different styles[6] of sombrero. Some have stripes, and some are very colorful. Some even have gold and silver on them.

يوجد العديد من قبعات (سومبريرو). بعضها تحتوي على شرائط، والأخرى ملونة، والبعض منها عليه ذهب وفضة.

• Remembering • Understanding • Applying • Analyzing • Evaluating • Creating

1 Listen and write (True) or (False):



1 Mexican dresses are very colorful and bright. ( )

2 There are spots on the dresses. ( )

3 People in Mexico wear sunglasses to protect their faces from the sun. ( )

2 Read and match (A) with (B):





A

1 When it's cold, ...

2 The traditional Mexican dresses ...

3 A "sombrero" is ....

4 People in Mexico wear hats ...

B

a. ( ) are very colorful.

b. ( ) a traditional Mexican hat.

c. ( ) and some are very colorful.

d. ( ) to protect their faces from the sun.

e. ( ) we wear dark blue jackets.

3 Read the text and answer the questions:



My school uniform is very special and smart. The girls and boys have different uniforms at my school. The girls wear long, dark blue skirts. They wear a pale green T-shirt. It is a short-sleeved cotton one. They don't wear a tie. The boys wear dark blue trousers and a pale green T-shirt. They have to wear a tie every day. It is striped green and blue. When it's cold, we wear a dark green jacket with pockets. Both girls and boys have to wear white socks and black shoes.

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

1 The text talks about the school ....

a) subjects b) uniform c) hobbies d) classroom

2 The .... wear long, dark blue skirts.

a) boys b) girls c) boys and girls d) teachers

Answer the following questions:

3 Why do they wear jackets?

....

4 Summarize the passage in two sentences.

....

4 Reorder the words to make correct sentences:

4

1 are – colorful – Traditional – dresses – Mexican.

....

2 favorite – What's – thing – your – wear – to?

....

3 comfortable – My cotton – really – trousers – are.

....

4 are – There – styles – sombrero – of – different.

....

5 Punctuate the following:

1

she wore a green cotton dress

....

6 Write a text of about FORTY (40) words using the following guiding elements:

5

"My school uniform"

How is it? – Do you like it?

....

....

....

....

Unit 3 REVIEW



Vocabulary

T-shirt	sunglasses	swimming shorts
scarf	sweater	sneakers
necklace	pajamas	spotted
striped	coat	galabeya



Language Focus

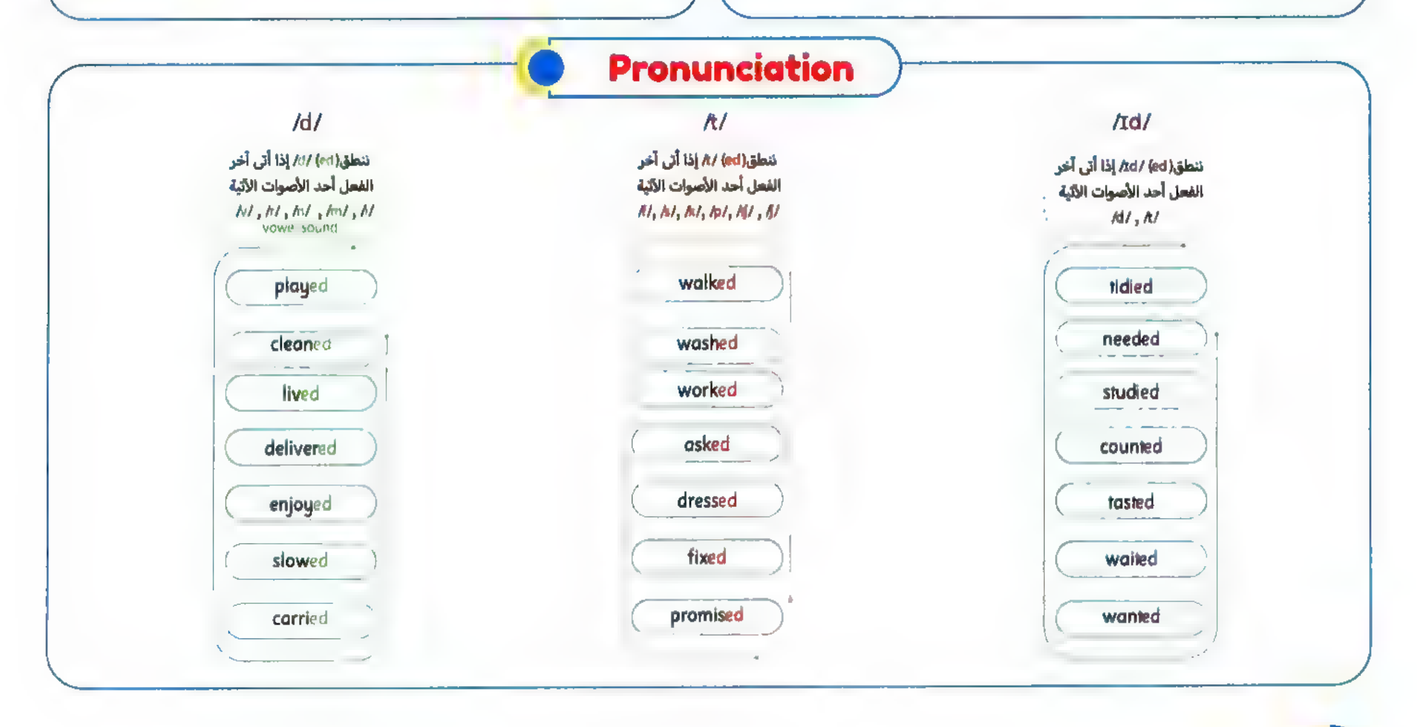
Infinitive of purpose

Form

to + infinitive مصدر الفعل ....

She went to town to buy a dress.

He bought new sneakers to wear for playing football.



Pronunciation

/d/	/t/	/ɪd/
نطق(ed) /d/ إذا أتى آخر الفعل أحد الأصوات الآتية /l/ , /r/ , /n/ , /m/ , /v/ vowel sound	نطق(ed) /t/ إذا أتى آخر الفعل أحد الأصوات الآتية /f/, /s/, /k/, /p/, /ʃ/ , /tʃ/	نطق(ed) /ɪd/ إذا أتى آخر الفعل أحد الأصوات الآتية /d/ , /t/
played	walked	tidied
cleaned	washed	needed
lived	worked	studied
delivered	asked	counted
enjoyed	dressed	tasted
slowed	fixed	waited
carried	promised	wanted

Unit 3





Lesson 1

شورت سباحة	....	تيشرت	....
نظارات شمسية	....	حذاء رياضى	....
منقط	....	كوفية	....
بيجامة	....	قميص صوفى	....
عقد	....	مخطط	....
جلابية	....	زى موحد	....

Lesson 2

معلومات	....	قفازات	....
أكمام	....	مشروع	....
ملون	....	أنماط	....
حزام	....	تاج	....
جيوب	....	مهرجان	....
جلابية	....	زى	....

Lesson 3

فقير	....	أقزام	....
صادق/ أمين	....	كافٍ	....
أراد	....	وجبة	....
عاش	....	صانع أحذية	....
غسل	....	جلد	....

تأكد من حفظك لكلمات الدروس قبل البدء فى إجابة اختبار الوحدة.

WRITING TIME



How to write about a trip:

- I am traveling to (المكان) ......
- I am traveling with (أشخاص) ...
- I am packing (أشياء) because (السبب) .....
- Mom is packing (أشياء) because (السبب) .....
- My sister is packing (أشياء) because (السبب) .....

Our trip to Al Fayoum

I am traveling to Al Fayoum tomorrow. I am traveling with my family. I need to pack our suitcases. I am packing my sneakers because I'll be walking around. Mom is packing her sweater because it can be cool in the evenings. My sister is packing her sunglasses because it will be very sunny.

How to write about your favorite clothes:

- My favorite clothes are (الملابس) .....
- This is (شكل اللبس) ...
- It is (صفة) because (السبب) .....
- It has (خصائص فى اللبس) ...
- I wear it in (مناسبة خاصة) ....

My favorite clothes

My favorite clothes are the galabeyas. This is the long white robe that is very popular. It is cool because it's made of cotton. It has pockets, but they're hidden. It has long sleeves so we don't get sunburned. I wear it in Eid.

How to write about your school uniform:

- My school uniform is (صفة) ...
- Girls wear (اللبس الخاص بالبنات) .....
- Boys wear (اللبس الخاص بالأولاد) ...
- Boys have to wear (ملابس إجبارى للأولاد فقط) ...
- The boys and girls wear (ملابس مشتركة للبنات والأولاد) ...
- I like my school uniform so much.

My school uniform

My school uniform is very beautiful. Girls wear yellow shirts and blue skirts. Boys wear white shirts and gray trousers. Boys have to wear a dark red tie every day. Boys and girls wear black shoes and white socks. We all wear red sweaters in winter. I like my school uniform so much.

لكى تتمكن من كتابة الموضوعات بشكل مميز، اتبع هذه الخطوات.



STUDENT'S BOOK CORNER

1 Circle the correct words:

1 I went to the library borrow/ to borrow a book.

2 Injy used a pen to write/ write her essay.

3 Sherif bought a new suitcase take/ to take on holiday.

4 Malak wears her sunglasses to protect/ protect her eyes.

2 Look and complete:

belt – costume – crown – gloves – pockets – spotted

Marwa   Reem

1 Marwa is wearing a .... dress with a .... There are two ....

2 Reem is wearing a .... She looks like a princess! She has a .... on her head. She has white .... on her hands.

3 Put the adjectives in brackets in the correct order:

1 She wore a ...., ... dress. (cotton, green)

2 He had to wear an ...., ... hat. (old, orange)

3 Dad bought me a ...., ... galabeya. (new, white)

4 The shoemaker made ...., ... shoes. (small, leather)

5 I bought a ...., ... jacket for the party. (new, green)





UNIT 3



1 Listen and write (True) or (False):

3

1 Boys wear a dark green shirt. ( )
2 Girls have to wear a tie every day. ( )
3 The girls wear a dark blue shirt. ( )

2 Listen and complete:

3

1 Mariam is traveling to .... tomorrow.
2 Mariam needs to .... her suitcase.
3 Soha is packing her ....

Reading

3 Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

4

1 I wear my .... and gloves in the winter.
a) coat b) swimming shorts c) sunglasses d) T-shirt
2 I went to the market to .... some rice.
a) bought b) buy c) is buying d) buying
3 She didn't .... her homework yesterday.
a) finish b) finishing c) finished d) are finishing
4 I need to pack my clothes in the .... to travel.
a) sunglasses b) sneakers c) pocket d) suitcase

4 Read and match (A) with (B):

4

A	B
1 We need to pack our suitcases ...	a. ( ) We wear a white shirt and blue shorts.
2 I need my sweater ...	b. ( ) to play with our friends. SB
3 We went to the park ...	c. ( ) for our holiday tomorrow.
4 I like my school uniform.	d. ( ) because it's going to be sunny.
	e. ( ) because it's cold at night.

5 Read the text and answer the questions:

6

My name is Moaz. I'm packing my suitcases for my holiday tomorrow. I can't wait to go to Al Fayoum to see Uncle Ramy and Aunt Sama. And of course, Talia and Adam, my cousins. I haven't seen them for ages. I need to pack my green T-shirt and my swimming shorts because they have a lovely pool. I need my sunglasses, too.

It will be very sunny. I think I'll need my sneakers, we'll be walking around a lot, and I'll need to wear something comfortable on my feet.

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

1 The expression "for ages" means ....

a) for a day b) for a week c) for a short time d) for a long time

2 Talia and Adam are Moaz's ....

a) friends b) parents c) grandparents d) cousins

Answer the following questions:

3 Why does Moaz need his swimming shorts?

....

4 Summarize the passage in two sentences.

....



6 Reorder the words to make correct sentences:



1 usually – What – you – wear – do?

....

2 cool – It – in the – can – be – evening.

....

3 are – My scarfs – made – cotton – of.

....

4 to – They – the library – went – to read – books.

....

7 Punctuate the following:

1

We're traveling to Alexandria on friday

....

8 Write a text of about FORTY (40) words using the following guiding elements:



"Traditional Egyptian clothes"

- What do Egyptian men usually wear?
- What are your favorite clothes made from?

....

....

....



Assess your progress ★★★★★

< 50%	50 : 64%	65 : 84%	85 : 100%
Study again	Practise more	Solve more exams	Well done!



1 Read and complete the dialog:

sneakers – holiday – pack

A : Are you going on a ....?

B : Yes. I am so excited!

A : What will you .... ?

B : I will need my ....

2 Read and choose the correct answer:

My favorite clothes are my cotton shirt and linen trousers. They are very comfortable. My new white linen trousers are very beautiful. I bought them last week. I also like the new spotted jacket. They are my favorite because they are comfortable and bright. When I wear that jacket, I usually put on my black tie. They look smart together.

1. My favorite clothes are my (cotton – linen – wool) shirt and linen trousers.
2. My linen trousers are very (tight – pale – comfortable).
3. I bought the new trousers (yesterday – two hours ago – last week).
4. My (striped – spotted – linen) jacket is comfortable and bright.
5. I usually put on my (tie – trousers – tights) when I wear my jacket.

3 Choose the correct answer:

1. Girls in Mexico love (bright – dark – pale) colors.
2. I wear (sunglasses – gloves – crown) to protect my eyes.
3. Nadia is wearing a (spotted – striped – costume) dress. It has red and black dots all over it.
4. Marwa went to town to (buy – bought – buying) a new dress.
5. Adel (packs – packed – packing) his black trousers yesterday.



Myself and others
نفسي والآخرون







Unit 4

Looking after our world



Unit Overview

Student's book Exercises  Al-Azhar  Answers 100% 

- By the end of this unit, the student will be able to:
  - listen, read, research, and write about different landscapes.
  - learn about Elephantine Island.
  - use sentences in the past continuous.
  - learn and talk about eco-tourism in Egypt.
  - learn how to say three consonants together.
  - learn to correct spelling mistakes.
  - write a flyer about eco-tourism in Egypt.

- بنهاية هذه الوحدة، سيكون التلميذ قادرًا على أن:
  - يسمع، يقرأ، يبحث ويكتب عن مناظر طبيعية مختلفة.
  - يتعلم عن «جزيرة الفنتين».
  - يستخدم جملًا فى زمن الماضى المستمر.
  - يتعلم ويتحدث عن السياحة البيئية فى مصر.
  - يتعلم كيف ينطق ثلاثة حروف ساكنة معًا.
  - يتعلم أن يصحح الأخطاء الإملائية.
  - يكتب نشرة إعلانية عن السياحة البيئية فى مصر.

Did you know?

- There are lots of amazing natural *chalk landscapes in the White Desert. The rocks are shaped like chickens, mushrooms, tents, and ice cream cones.

I can find it out!

- There are lots of unusual and interesting places to visit in Egypt, like the Temples of Abu Simbel. The queen and the king are *carved into the mountain. People who live near unusual places can benefit from tourists, but tourists can sometimes damage historical places.

* chalk	جيرى	* carved	منحوتة فى

Study

Lesson 1

My visit to Elephantine Island



Listen, point, and say: استمع، أشر وقل:

Main vocabulary



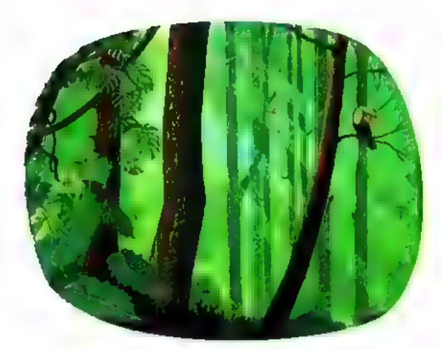
mountain
جبل



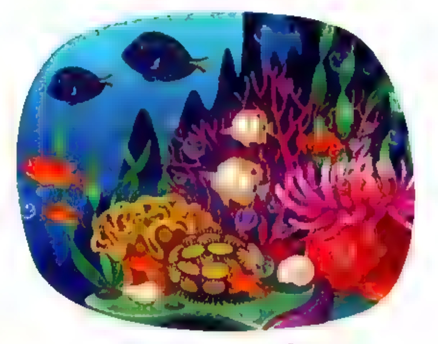
lake
بحيرة



waterfall
شلال



forest
غابة



coral reefs
الشعاب المرجانية



island
جزيرة

Egyptian cities, towns, and villages مدن، قرى وبلدات مصرية



Alexandria
مدينة الإسكندرية



Dahab
دهب



Nubian village
القرية النوبية



Let's say it right!

- لاحظ أن حرف الـ (s) فى كلمة (island) حرف (silent) صامت لا ينطق.
- لاحظ أن حرف الـ (b) فى كلمة (tomb) حرف (silent) صامت لا ينطق.

Extra vocabulary

postcard	بطاقة بريدية	botanical (adj.)	نباتي	temple	معبد
fantastic (adj.)	رائع	shape	شكل	part	جزء
history	تاريخ	museum	متحف	rare (adj.)	نادر
calendar	تقويم	reign	فترة الحكم	calm (adj.)	هادئ
traffic	ازدحام مروري	sunset	غروب الشمس	particularly	خصوصًا
felucca	فلوكة (قارب صغير)	decorated (adj.)	مزينة	tombs	مقابر

Conjugation of verbs تصريف الأفعال

Regular verbs أفعـــال منتظمـة

Present		Past	Present		Past
miss	يشتاق	missed	travel	يسافر	traveled

Irregular verbs أفعال غير منتظمة

Present		Past	Present		Past
see	يرى	saw	understand	يفهم	understood
find	يجد	found	leave	يغادر	left

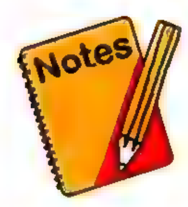
Expressions and Phrases

in fact	في الواقع / في الحقيقة	full of	ملىء بـ	after that	بعد ذلك
from the reign of ...	من عهد ...	long walks			المشى لمسافات طويلة
Can't wait to see you soon!					لا أطيق (أتحمل) الانتظار لرؤيتك قريبًا!
lots to see	الكثير لتراه	the oldest part of ...			أقدم جزء في ...
walk through the desert					يمشى عبر الصحراء



بعض الكلمات لها نفس النطق ولكن تختلف في الكتابة.

e.g. quiet - quite



"Elephantine Island" might have received its name from the shape of the rounded rocks along the banks of the island, which look like elephants.

ربما تلقت جزيرة إلفنتين اسمها من شكل الصخور المستديرة على طول ضفاف الجزيرة، والتي تشبه الأفيال.

Check point

Choose the correct answer:

1 We could climb up the high (lake – mountain – forest – island) yesterday.
2 In a (coral reef – waterfall – desert – forest), you can see a lot of trees.
3 There are different shapes and colors of (coral reefs – forests – waterfalls – mountains) in the Red Sea.
4 Alexandria is a (village – city – town – country).

Look and read: انظر واقرأ:

The postcard from Nagwa البطاقة البريدية من نجوى


Aswan Botanical Garden
حديقة أسوان النباتية


Temple of Philae
معبد فيلة


Tombs of the Nobles
مقابر النبلاء

(1)	الكثير
(2)	قارب
(3)	الأقدم
(4)	إلى حد ما
(5)	نبلاء

Hi Dalia!
How are you? I'm missing you! I'm on Elephantine Island and it's the most fantastic place! It's in Aswan and there's lots[1] to see. Yesterday, I was traveling by boat[2] to the island with my friends. We were trying to understand the 'Elephantine' name. – we think it's the shape!
Elephantine Island is the oldest[3] part of Aswan. In fact, all the island is full of history. After that, we went to the Aswan Museum. We were looking at all the old things from the island when we found a very rare calendar from the reign of Thutmose III.
But it's not only about history – it's a beautiful and calm place. There's no traffic, so it's very quiet, and the air is clean. We can go for long walks. There are no forests but there are lots of trees, so it's quite[4] green. The sunsets are fantastic, particularly from a felucca. We were walking in one of the Nubian villages this morning. They have beautiful brightly decorated houses. We had lunch there looking at the Nile. Tomorrow is our last morning, so we're going to walk to the Tombs of the Nobles[5] through the desert. I'll be so sad to leave.
Can't wait to see you soon!
Nagwa

Check point

1 Where is Elephantine Island?

....

2 Why is Nagwa feeling sad?

....

الترجمة:

- أهلاً داليا!
- كيف حالك؟ أنا أشتاق لكِ! أنا على جزيرة إلفنتين وهى المكان الأكثر روعة! إنها فى أسوان وهناك الكثير لرؤيته. سافرت بالقارب إلى الجزيرة مع أصدقائى. كنا نحاول فهم اسم «إلفنتين» نحن نعتقد أنه شكل الجزيرة!
- جزيرة إلفنتين هى أقدم جزء فى أسوان. فى الواقع، الجزيرة كلها مليئة بالتاريخ. بعد ذلك، ذهبنا إلى متحف أسوان. وكنا ننظر لكل الأشياء القديمة على الجزيرة عندما عثرنا على تقويم نادر جدًا من فترة حكم تحتمس الثالث.
- لكن الأمر لا يتعلق فقط بالتاريخ – لكنه مكان جميل وهادئ. لا يوجد ازدحام مرورى، ولذا فهو هادئ جدًا، والهواء نقى. يمكننا المشى لمسافات طويلة. لا توجد غابات ولكن يوجد الكثير من الأشجار، لذلك فهى خضراء إلى حد ما. غروب الشمس رائع، خاصة من الفلوكة. هذا الصباح كنا نسير فى قرية من القرى النوبية. فهى تحتوى على منازل جميلة مزينة بألوان مشرقة. تناولنا الغداء هناك ونحن ننظر إلى النيل. غدًا آخر صباح لنا لذلك سنسير إلى مقابر النبلاء عبر الصحراء. سوف أكون حزينة جدًا للمغادرة.

لا أطيق الانتظار لرؤيتك قريبًا!
نجوى





• Remembering • Understanding • Applying • Analyzing • Evaluating • Creating



1 Listen and write (True) or (False):



1 They visited Aswan yesterday. ( )
2 They went by car. ( )
3 They visited Elephantine Island. ( )



2 Read and match (A) with (B):

4

A

1 I was traveling ...
2 The sunsets are fantastic, ...
3 The Nubian villages have beautiful ...
4 Elephantine Island is ...

B

a. ( ) We think it's the shape.
b. ( ) the oldest part of Aswan.
c. ( ) particularly from a felucca.
d. ( ) by boat to the Island.
e. ( ) brightly decorated houses.

3 Read the text and answer the questions:



Eman visited Elephantine Island last month. Elephantine Island is the oldest part of Aswan. The island is full of history and amazing sights. You can visit the Aswan Museum. There is a rare calendar from the reign of Thutmose III. It's also a beautiful and calm place. There's no traffic, and it's very quiet. There aren't any forests there, but there are lots of trees, so it's quite green. Amira says it's better to go there in the winter because it can get really hot in the summer.

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

1 The word "rare" means ....
a) a lot b) many c) much d) very few

2 There are a lot of .... on the island.
a) forests b) trees c) traffic d) corals

Answer the following questions:

3 What is special about the calendar?
....

4 When is it better to visit the island?
....



4 Reorder the words to make correct sentences:



1 can – walks – We – for – long – go.

....

2 do – go – Why – tourists – Aswan – to?

....



3 are – The – from – fantastic – a felucca – sunsets.

....

4 a – Island – place – fantastic – Elephantine – is.

....

5 Punctuate the following:



We went to aswan museum.

....

6 Write a text of about FORTY (40) words using the following guiding elements:



"My trip to Aswan"

How to travel	boat
Places to visit	Aswan Museum

....

....

....

....

....





Lesson 2
What were you doing?



Language Focus

Past Continuous Tense زمن الماضي المستمر

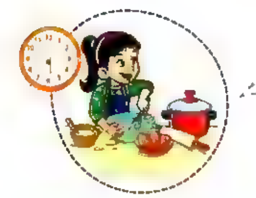
We use the past continuous tense for something that happened and continued over a period of time in the past.

نستخدم زمن الماضي المستمر للتحدث عن شيء حدث واستمر لفترة من الوقت في الماضي.

Form:

Affirmative: الإثبات

I/ He / She / It / اسم مفرد	was	+ (inf. مصدر الفعل + ing).......... .
You / We / They / اسم جمع	were	



She was cooking yesterday at 6 o'clock.

We were playing football yesterday at 2 o'clock.



Negative: النفي

I / He / She / It / اسم مفرد	was not (wasn't)	+ (inf. مصدر الفعل + ing).......... .
You / We / They / اسم جمع	were not (weren't)	



She wasn't sleeping yesterday at 6 pm.

The tigers weren't drinking water yesterday morning.



Question: السؤال

Yes/No questions: السؤال بـ(هل):

Question السؤال	Was	I / he / she / it / اسم مفرد	+ (inf. مصدر الفعل + ing)..........?
	Were	you / we / they / اسم جمع	
Answer الإجابة	Yes,	singular / plural subject	was/were.
	No,		wasn't/weren't.



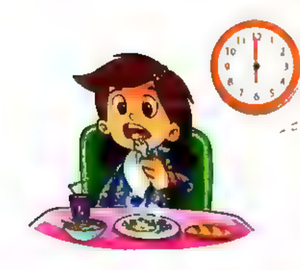
A: Was she writing in her book?
B: Yes, she was.

A: Were they eating lunch?
B: No, they weren't.



Wh- question: السؤال باستخدام كلمة الاستفهام:

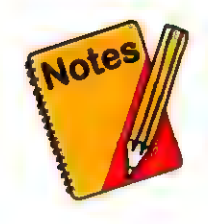
Question word كلمة الاستفهام	was	I / he / she / it / اسم مفرد	+ (inf. مصدر الفعل + ing).......... ?
	were	you / we / they / اسم جمع	



A: What was she doing at 6 am yesterday?
B: She was having breakfast.

Key words: الكلمات الدالة:

all (day / morning / evening / night / yesterday)
at (6, 7, 8, ... o'clock / am / pm / yesterday)



انتبه كيف تضيف (ing) للفعل إذا انتهى بـ:

١. حرف (e) صامت يسبقه حرف ساكن، فإننا نحذف الـ (e) عند إضافة الـ (ing):

make → making   take → taking

٢. حرف ساكن يسبقه حرف متحرك، فإننا نضاعف الحرف الأخير عند إضافة الـ (ing):

swim → swimming   shop → shopping

Check point

Choose the correct answer:

1. They (are – were – is – was) studying English yesterday at 10 am.
2. He (played – was playing – are playing – is playing) at 3 pm yesterday.
3. What were the children (do – does – doing – did) at 8 am yesterday?
4. Was (he – they – you – we) having a great time?





Lesson 2



• Remembering • Understanding • Applying • Analyzing • Evaluating • Creating

1 Listen and complete:



1 Basel was .... up at 6 am.

2 Basel was studying .... at 10 am.

3 Basel was having .... at 3 pm.

2 Read and match (A) with (B):



A

1 I was listening ...

2 The fish was swimming ...

3 A: What were you doing?

4 A: Was he making fatta?

B

a. (   ) in the sea.

b. (   ) B: No, he wasn't.

c. (   ) B: No, she wasn't.

d. (   ) B: I was making a cake.

e. (   ) to the radio.

3 Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:



1 I .... traveling by boat to the island yesterday morning.

a) am b) was c) are d) were

2 We .... doing our homework yesterday at 7 o'clock.

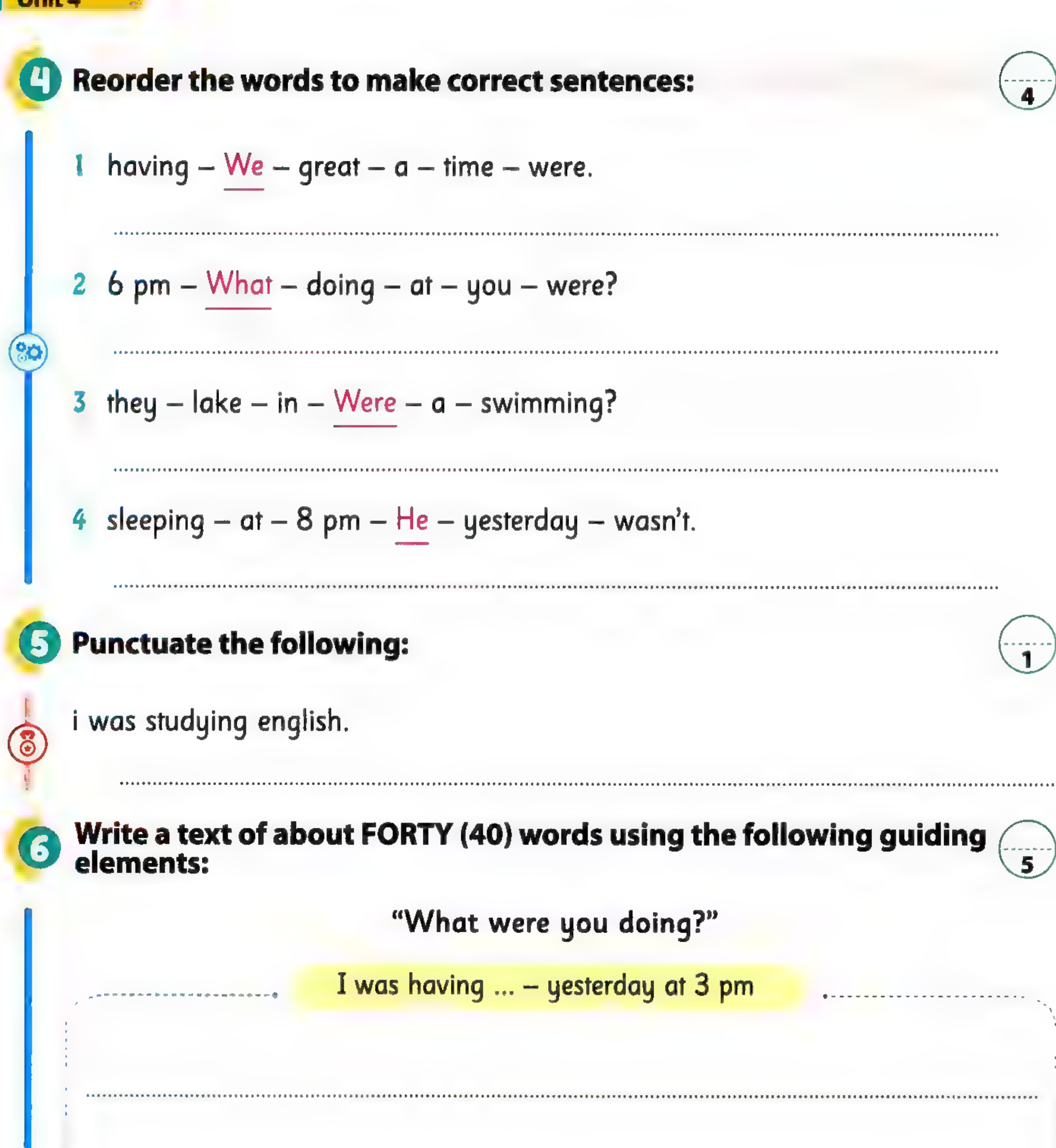
a) are b) were c) was d) am

3 A: Were they drinking juice? B: Yes, they ....

a) were b) wasn't c) was d) weren't

4 He .... in the lake yesterday at 9 am.

a) swam b) was swimming c) is swimming d) swims



4 Reorder the words to make correct sentences:

4

1. having – We – great – a – time – were.

....

2. 6 pm – What – doing – at – you – were?

....

3. they – lake – in – Were – a – swimming?

....

4. sleeping – at – 8 pm – He – yesterday – wasn't.

....

5 Punctuate the following:

1

i was studying english.

....

6 Write a text of about FORTY (40) words using the following guiding elements:

5

"What were you doing?"

I was having ... – yesterday at 3 pm

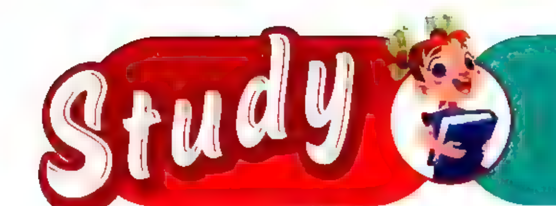
....

....

....

....

....



Lesson 3





A ECO-TOURISM السياحة البيئية



Listen and say: استمع وقل:

Main vocabulary

eco-tourism	السياحة البيئة	tourism	السياحة	local people	السكان المحليون
eco-tourists	السياح البيئيين	wildlife	حياة برية	coral reefs	شعب مرجانية
Siwa Oasis	واحة سيوة	UNESCO	منظمة اليونسكو	eco-village	قرية بيئية

Extra vocabulary

tour guide	مرشد سياحي	Hurghada	الغردقة	exciting (adj.)	شيق - ممتع
environment	البيئة	pollution	تلوث	hotel	فندق
project	مشروع	culture	ثقافة	journey	رحلة
historical (adj.)	تاريخي	monuments	آثار	comfortable (adj.)	مريح

Conjugation of verbs تصريف الأفعال

Regular verbs أفعـــال منتظمـة

Present		Past	Present		Past
cause	يسبب	caused	travel	يسافر	traveled
stay	يبقى / يمكث	stayed	preserve	يحافظ على	preserved
create	يخلق	created	damage	يدمر	damaged

Irregular verbs أفعال غير منتظمة

Present		Past	Present		Past
pay	يدفع	paid	dive	يغطس	dove

Expressions and Phrases

look after	يعتني بـ	because of	بسبب
I see.	أفهمك	give jobs	توفر فرص العمل

Definitions

Eco-	متعلق بالبيئة	means relating to the environment تعنى الارتباط بالبيئة e.g. eco-tourism
eco-tourism	السياحة البيئية	tourism that looks after the environment and helps local people. السياحة التى تهتم بالبيئة وتساعد السكان المحليين.

Listen, read, and role-play: استمع، اقرأ وتبادل الأدوار:



Presenter Hello, Sherif. Thank you for coming to talk to us. Sherif is a tour guide in Hurghada. Tell us about eco-tourism, please. What is it?

أهلًا شريف. نشكرك على مجيئك للتحدث إلينا. شريف مرشد سياحى فى الغردقة. أخبرنا عن السياحة البيئية من فضلك، ما هى؟





Sherif Hello, Dalia. Eco-tourism is very exciting. It's tourism that looks after the environment and helps local people.

أهلا داليا. السياحة البيئية شيقة جدًّا. هى ذلك النوع من السياحة الذى يهتم بالبيئة ويساعد السكان المحليين.



Presenter How does it help the environment and people?

كيف تساعد البيئة والناس؟







Sherif Eco-tourists don't like to travel by plane because of the pollution planes cause. They travel by train, on foot, or by bike.

السياح البيئيون لا يحبون السفر بالطائرة بسبب التلوث الذى تسببه الطائرات. هم يسافرون بالقطار، سيرًا على الأقدام أو بالدراجة.

Presenter I see. Where do they stay?

أفهم ذلك. أين يمكثون؟





Sherif They don't like big hotels. They stay in small, local hotels or pay to stay in people's houses.

هم لا يفضلون الفنادق الكبيرة. يمكثون فى الفنادق الصغيرة المحلية أو يدفعون مقابل البقاء فى منازل السكان.





Presenter

What do they do when they travel?

ماذا يفعلون عندما يسافرون؟





Sherif



They like to learn about local wildlife projects and local culture.

يحبون أن يتعلموا عن مشروعات الحياة البيئية والثقافة المحلية.



Presenter

Can you give me an example?

هل يمكنك أن تعطني مثالًا؟



Sherif



Of course. Here in Egypt, we have some very nice projects in the Red Sea, preserving the coral reefs and the sea animals. Tourists come to the Red Sea and the guides tell them where they can dive and how they can be with the animals.

بالطبع. هنا فى مصر، لدينا بعض المشاريع الجيدة فى منطقة البحر الأحمر لحماية الشعاب المرجانية والحيوانات البحرية. يأتى السياح إلى البحر الأحمر ويخبرهم المرشدون أين يمكنهم الغطس وكيف يمكنهم أن يكونوا مع الحيوانات.



Presenter

That sounds very good! Thank you for your time, Sherif.

يبدو هذا جيدًا جدًّا. شكرا على وقتك يا شريف.



Read and notice: اقرأ ولاحظ:

TOURISM السياحة

Good things about tourism أشياء جيدة عن السياحة

1. It gives jobs for local people.
توفر فرص عمل للسكان المحليين.
2. It helps people learn about new cultures.
تساعد الناس فى تعلم ثقافات جديدة.

Bad things about tourism أشياء سيئة عن السياحة



1. It creates too much carbon dioxide from plane journeys.
تخلق الكثير من غاز ثانى أكسيد الكربون من الرحلات الجوية.
2. It damages the natural environment.
تدمر البيئة الطبيعية.
3. It damages historical places or monuments.
تدمر الأماكن التاريخية والمعالم الأثرية.

ECO-TOURISM السياحة البيئية

Pros إيجابيات

1. It helps the environment.
تساعد البيئة.
2. It's unusual and exciting.
أنها غير عادية وشيقة.
3. It's educational.
أنها تعليمية.
4. It supports local businesses.
تدعم الشركات المحليه
5. It introduces good values into people.
تقدم القيم الحسنة للناس.

Cons سلبيات

1. It's not as comfortable as normal tourism.
ليست مريحة مثل السياحة التقليدية.
2. There are limited places you can reach without taking a plane.
هناك أماكن محدودة يمكنك الوصول إليها دون ركوب الطائرة.
3. It's less common and not as easy to find as normal tourism.
أنها أقل انتشاراً وليس من السهل العثور عليها مثل السياحة التقليدية .
4. It's sometimes more expensive.
فى بعض الأحيان تكون أكثر تكلفة.

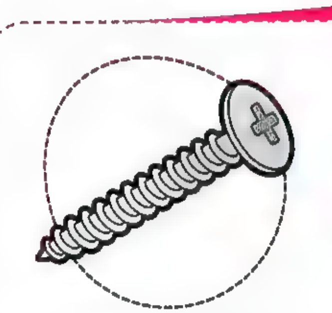




Listen, point, and say: استمع، أشر وقل:

Three-consonant blends

scr /skr/


screw مسمار

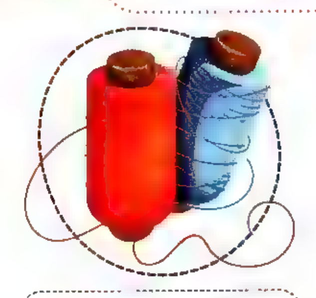

scratch يخدش


screen شاشة


scream يصرخ

str /str/

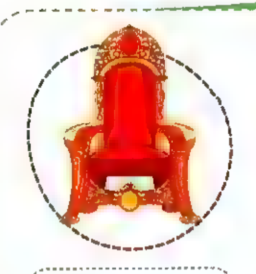

strawberry فراولة

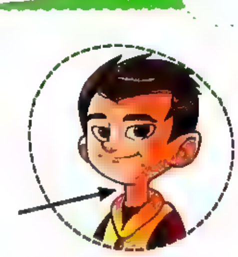

string خيط

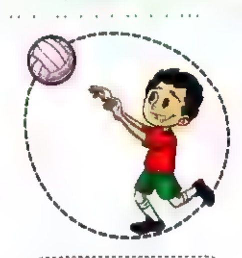

street شارع


strong قوى

thr /θr/

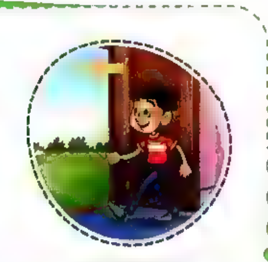

throne عرش


throat حلق


throw يرمى



three ثلاثة


through عبر / خلال

The king sat on his throne eating strawberries on a string. He was scratching his throat. He heard a scream. A strong man came to help.

جلس الملك على عرشه يأكل الفراولة على الخيط. كان يحك حلقه. سمع صرخة. جاء رجل قوى للمساعدة.



Look, read, and notice: انظر، اقرأ ولاحظ:

Words that can be misspelled الكلمات التي يمكن أن تكون بها أخطاء إملائية





Lesson 3



• Remembering • Understanding • Applying • Analyzing • Evaluating • Creating

1 Listen and complete:



1 Eco-tourism looks after the environment and helps .... people.

2 Eco-tourists don't like to travel by ....

3 Eco-tourists travel by train, on foot, or by ....

2 Read and match (A) with (B):



A

1 Tourism gives jobs ...

2 Eco-tourism looks after ...

3 "Eco" means ...

4 Tourists like to dive ...

B

a. (   ) in the Red Sea.

b. (   ) for local people.

c. (   ) the environment and helps local people.

d. (   ) small, local hotels.

e. (   ) relating to the environment.

3 Read the text and answer the questions:

6

Eco-tourism is unusual and exciting. It's tourism that looks after the environment and helps local people. Eco-tourism has some pros, as it helps the environment. Eco-tourists don't like to travel by plane because of the pollution planes cause. They travel by train, on foot, or by bike. They stay in small, local hotels or pay to stay in people's houses. Eco-tourism has some cons, as it's not as comfortable as normal tourism. It's less common and not as easy to find as normal tourism. It's sometimes more expensive.

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

1 The word "pros" means .... things.

a) good b) bad c) harmful d) dangerous

2 The general idea of the text is about ....

a) traveling b) tourism c) eco-tourism d) local people

Answer the following questions:

3 What are the cons of eco-tourism?

....

4 Summarize the pros of eco-tourism.

....

4 Reorder the words to make correct sentences:

4

1 like – travel – Eco-tourists – plane – don't – to – by.

....

2 local – Tourism – jobs – for – people – gives.

....

3 the – looks – Eco-tourism – after – environment.

....

4 places – damages – or – historical – Tourism – monuments.

....

5 Punctuate the following:

1

How does eco-tourism help egypt

....

6 Write a text of about FORTY (40) words using the following guiding elements:

5

"Eco-tourism"

- What is it? - What are the pros and cons of eco-tourism?

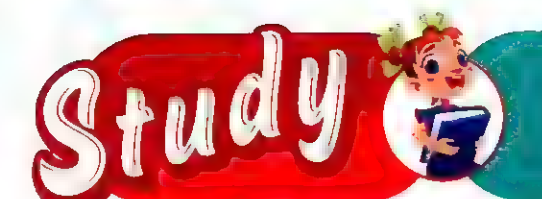
....

....

....

....

....





Lessons 4 & 5



A Writing

Taba: My favorite eco-resort طابا: المنتجع البيئى المفضل لدى



Look and read: انظر واقرأ:

Eco-tourism in Egypt



Camp in Sinai, Egypt
معسكر فى سيناء، مصر

Taba is an excellent[1] example of a part of Egypt where eco-tourism works well. You can find valleys[2], mountains, desert, and the sea there. You can find fantastic wildlife[3] in Taba, like the Nubian ibex[4], and rare birds[5]. This is very good for the eco-tourists because they can go and enjoy the environment.

The local people are very friendly[6], so the eco-tourists can have a meal with them or talk to them about their culture.

If you like history, there is lots in Taba. There's Nawamis, a village of round, very old buildings. They are fascinating[7]!.

Nawamis Structure[12] Sinai, Egypt
هيكل النواميس – سيناء، مصر

Eco-tourists in Taba can enjoy diving, hiking[8], and camping[9].

They can stay in camps[10] and eco-lodges[11].

You can find everything in Taba for a great holiday!

(1)	ممتاز
(2)	وديان
(3)	حياة برية
(4)	الوعل النوبى
(5)	طيور نادرة
(6)	ودود
(7)	ساحر/خلاب
(8)	التنزه
(9)	التخييم
(10)	مخيمات/ معسكرات
(11)	مساكن بيئية
(12)	هيكل

REMEMBER

eco = relating to the environment — له علاقة بالبيئة.

e.g. eco-tourists, eco-lodges, eco-resort, eco-friendly

الترجمة:

السياحة البيئية فى مصر:

طابا هى المثال الممتاز لجزء من مصر حيث السياحة البيئية تعمل بشكل جيد. هناك يمكنك أن تجد الوديان، الجبال، الصحراء والبحر. يمكنك أن تجد حياة برية رائعة فى طابا، مثل: الوعل النوبى والطيور النادرة. هذا جيد جدًّا للسياح البيئيين لأنه يمكنهم الذهاب والاستمتاع بالبيئة. السكان المحليون ودودين جدًّا. حتى يمكن للسياح البيئيين تناول وجبة معهم أو التحدث معهم عن ثقافتهم. إذا كنت تحب التاريخ، فهناك الكثير فى طابا. هناك النواميس، قرية من مبان دائرية قديمة جدًّا. إنها مذهلة! فى طابا يمكن للسياح البيئيين الاستمتاع بالغوص، التنزه، والتخييم. يمكنهم البقاء فى المخيمات والمساكن البيئية. يمكنك أن تجد كل شىء فى طابا لقضاء عطلة رائعة!

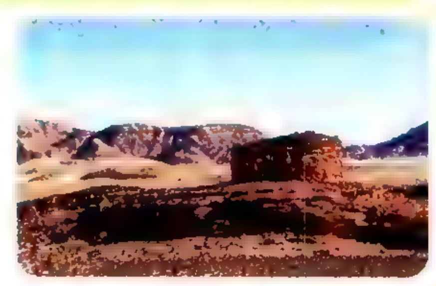




Look, read, and notice: انظر، اقرأ ولاحظ:

A flyer advertising the eco-holiday in Taba نشرة إعلانية عن عطلة بيئية فى طابا

Perfect eco-tourism in Egypt



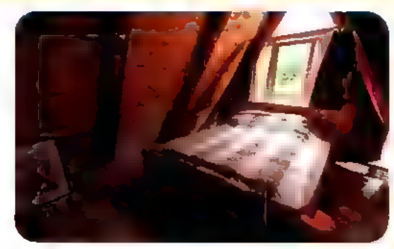
Enjoy the local culture
Visit Nawamis, a 6,000-year-old village.

استمتع بالثقافة المحلية
قم بزيارة قرية النواميس التى يبلغ عمرها ٦٠٠٠ عام.



Meet the local people
Talk to them about their way of life.

قابل السكان المحليين
تحدث معهم عن أسلوب حياتهم.



Stay in our comfortable huts
They are cool and eco-friendly.

ابق فى أكواخنا المريحة
إنها رائعة وصديقة للبيئة.



Enjoy the wildlife
Come and see the most fantastic wildlife in Egypt! We have wonderful fish, birds, and animals.

استمتع بالحياة البرية
تعال وشاهد الحياة البرية الأكثر روعة فى مصر! لدينا أسماك وطيور وحيوانات رائعة.



Take part in exciting activities
You can hike, swim, and dive.

شارك فى الأنشطة المثيرة
يمكنك التنزه والسباحة والغوص.



An eco-destination: is a place you are going to which is good for the environment. This is because people there look after the environment.

الوجهة البيئية: هى المكان الذى ستذهب إليه وهو مفيد للبيئة. هذا لأن الناس هناك يعتنون بالبيئة.





• Remembering • Understanding • Applying • Analyzing • Evaluating • Creating

1 Listen and complete:



1 You can have perfect .... in Egypt.

2 Nawamis is a 6,000-year-old ....

3 You can see the most fantastic .... in Egypt.

2 Read and match (A) with (B):



A

1 The local people in Taba are ...

2 "Eco-tourism" looks after ...

3 Eco-tourists in Taba can enjoy diving, ...

4 Taba is a part of Egypt ...

B

a. ( ) hiking, and camping.

b. ( ) where eco-tourism works well.

c. ( ) You can talk to local people.

d. ( ) very friendly.

e. ( ) the environment and helps local people.

3 Read the text and answer the questions:



Taba is an excellent example of a part of Egypt where eco-tourism works well. There are many activities to do in Taba. Tourists can hike in the mountains and valleys. They can swim and dive in the sea. They can also camp and stay in eco-lodges; they are cool and eco-friendly. The wildlife is fantastic in Taba. There is the Nubian ibex and many rare birds that live there. If you like history, visit the Nawamis. It is a village of round, very old buildings.

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

1 The text says that Taba is a good place for ....

a) eco-tourism b) tourism c) running d) eco-lodges

2 Tourists can .... in the mountains and valleys.

a) dive b) swim c) hike d) play

B Answer the following questions:

3 What is Nawamis?

....

4 Why do tourists camp in eco-lodges?

....

4 Reorder the words to make correct sentences:

4

1 and – Eco-lodges – are – eco-friendly – cool.

....

2 enjoy – Taba – Tourists – environment – in – the.

....

3 find – You – fantastic – in Taba – can – wildlife.

....

4 is – a historical – Nawamis – in – village – Taba.

....

5 Punctuate the following:

1

You can hike camp, swim, and dive

....

6 Write a text of about FORTY (40) words using the following guiding elements:

5

"Why is Taba good for eco-tourism?"

eco-tourism works well – Nawamis village

....

....

....

....

....

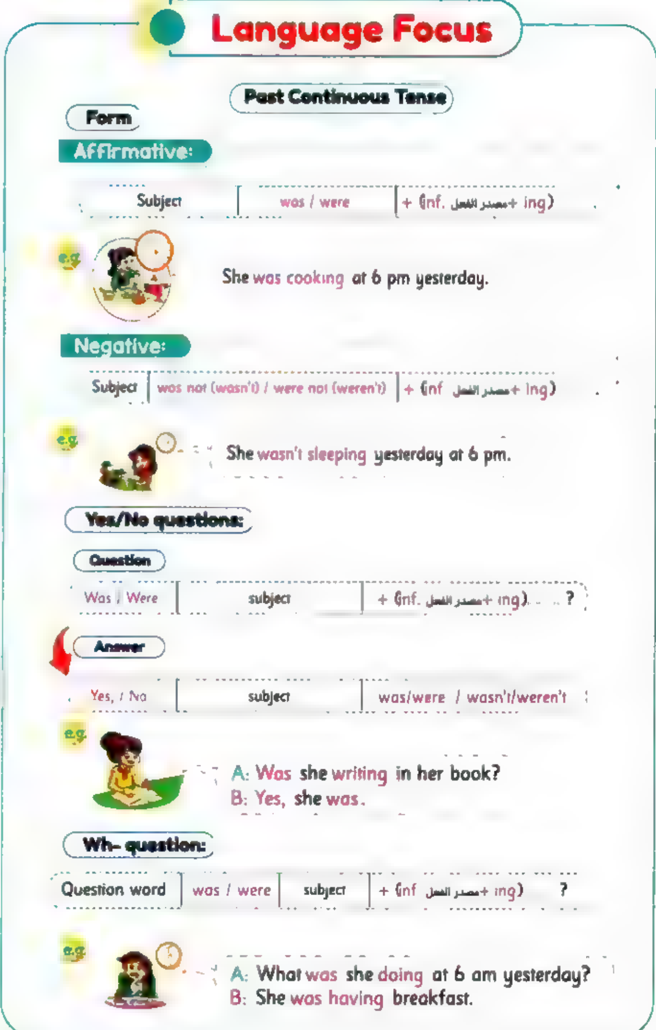


Unit 4

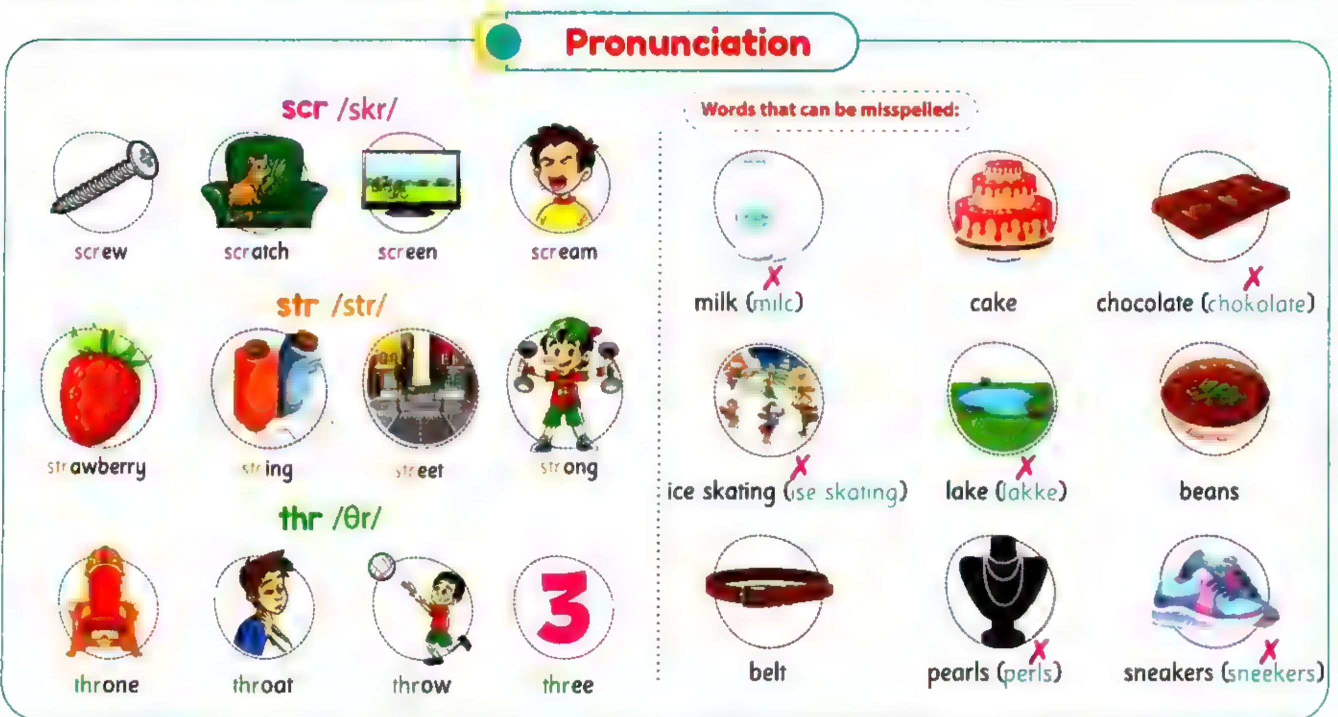
REVIEW



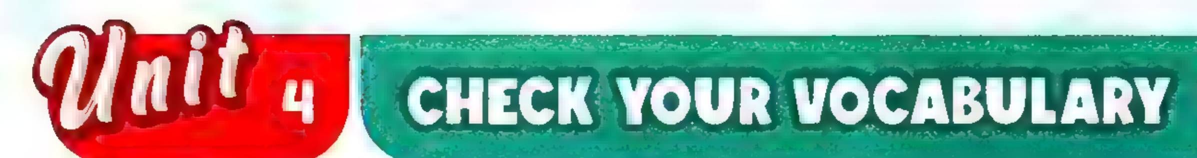
Vocabulary
Natural landscapes
mountain
lake
waterfall
forest
coral reefs
island
Egyptian cities, towns and villages
City
Town
Village
Alexandria
Dahab
Nubian village



Language Focus
Past Continuous Tense
Form
Affirmative:
Subject | was / were | + (inf. مصدر الفعل + ing)
e.g. She was cooking at 6 pm yesterday.
Negative:
Subject | was not (wasn't) / were not (weren't) | + (inf. مصدر الفعل + ing)
e.g. She wasn't sleeping yesterday at 6 pm.
Yes/No questions:
Question
Was / Were | subject | + (inf. مصدر الفعل + ing) ?
Answer
Yes, / No, | subject | was/were / wasn't/weren't
e.g. A: Was she writing in her book?
B: Yes, she was.
Wh- question:
Question word | was / were | subject | + (inf. مصدر الفعل + ing) ?
e.g. A: What was she doing at 6 am yesterday?
B: She was having breakfast.



Pronunciation
scr /skr/
screw
scratch
screen
scream
str /str/
strawberry
string
street
strong
thr /θr/
throne
throat
throw
three
Words that can be misspelled:
milk (milc)
cake
chocolate (chokolate)
ice skating (ise skating)
lake (lakke)
beans
belt
pearls (perls)
sneakers (sneekers)





Lesson 1

شلال	....	جبل	....
غابة	....	بحيرة	....
الإسكندرية	....	شعاب مرجانية	....
دهب	....	جزيرة	....
قرية نوبية	....	مقابر	....

Lessons 3 & 4

البيئة	....	السياحة البيئية	....
الحياة البرية	....	فندق	....
تلوث	....	سائح	....
خيط	....	فراولة	....
مسمار	....	يخدش	....
حلق	....	عرش	....
شارع	....	شاشة	....
ثلاثة	....	يرمى	....
يصرخ	....	قوى	....
كعكة	....	حليب	....
تزلج على الجليد	....	شوكولاتة	....
فول	....	بحيرة	....
لؤلؤ	....	حزام	....
حذاء رياضى	....	فوضوى (غير مرتب)	....

تأكد من حفظك لكلمات الدروس قبل البدء فى إجابة اختبار الوحدة.

WRITING TIME



How to write about a trip to a city:

- I went to (اسم المدينة) ... .
- We visited (اسم المكان) ... .
- We went by (وسيلة التنقل) ... .
- It was (وصف للمكان) ... .
- It is (معلومات عن المكان) ... .
- We also went to (مكان مختلف) ... .
- We found (أشياء في المكان) ... .
- After that, we went to (مكان مختلف) ... .
- It has (صفات في المكان) ... .

My trip to Aswan

I went to Aswan with my family.

We visited Elephantine Island. We went there by boat. It was so beautiful and calm. It is the oldest part of Aswan.

We also went to the Aswan Museum. We found a very rare calendar. After that, we went to a Nubian village. It has beautiful brightly decorated houses.

How to write about your favorite resort:

- (المكان) is my favorite resort.
- (المكان) is an excellent example of eco-tourism.
- You can find (أماكن مختلفة) ... .
- The local people are (وصف) ... .
- There's (مكان مشهور), (وصف للمكان) ... .
- Eco-tourists can (أنشطة يقوم بها السياح)... .

Taba is my favorite resort

Taba is my favorite resort. Taba is an excellent example of eco-tourism.

You can find valleys, mountains, desert, and the sea there. The local people are very friendly. There's Nawamis, a village of round, very old buildings. Eco-tourists can enjoy diving, hiking, and camping.

How to write about eco-tourism:

- Eco-tourism is (معنى السياحة البيئية) ...
- The pros of eco-tourism are that (مميزات) ...
- The cons of eco-tourism are that (عيوب) ....

Eco-tourism

Eco-tourism is tourism that looks after the environment and helps local people. The pros of eco-tourism are that it helps the environment, and it's unusual and exciting. The cons of eco-tourism are that it's not as comfortable as normal tourism, and it's sometimes more expensive.

لكى تتمكن من كتابة الموضوعات بشكل مميز، اتبع هذه الخطوات.



STUDENT'S BOOK CORNER

1 Look and write. Use the past continuous.

1 The fox .... (sleep).

2 The fish .... (swim).

3 The tiger .... (drink) water.

4 We .... (have) a great time.

5 Was the cat .... (run)?

2 Look and complete:

coral – dive – environment – hotels – wildlife – pollution

1 Eco-tourism is an exciting idea. It looks after the .... and helps local people.

2 Eco-tourists don't like to travel by plane because of the .... that planes cause.

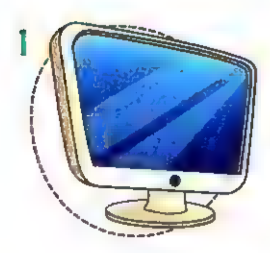
3 They stay in small, local .... or pay to stay in people's houses.

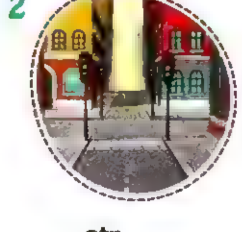
4 They like to learn about local .... projects and local culture.

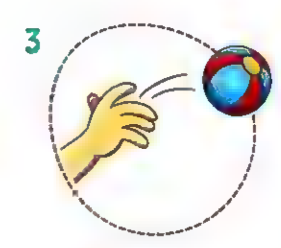
5 Here in Egypt, we have some very nice projects looking after the .... reefs.

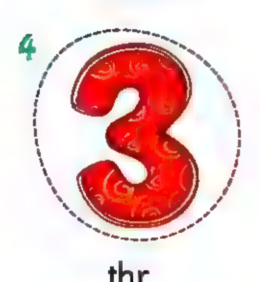
3 Look and complete the words with the letters in the box.

eam – ee – een – eet – ong – ow

1 
scr<u>een</u>

2 
str____

3 
thr ____

4 
thr ____

5 
str____

6 
scr____





Listening

1 Listen and write (True) or (False): 3

1 Elephantine Island is in Aswan. ( )
2 Tourists can travel by boat to visit the island. ( )
3 The island is the newest part of Aswan. ( )

2 Listen and complete: 3

1 Eco-tourism looks after the ....
2 Eco-tourists like to stay in small, local ....
3 In Egypt, they look after the .... reefs.

Reading

3 Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d: 4

1 The name "Elephantine" means the ....
a) type b) shape c) color d) smell
2 When there aren't many of something, it's ....
a) exciting b) rare c) fantastic d) beautiful
3 A: Were you studying English? B: No, we ....
a) were b) was c) wasn't d) weren't
4 She was .... breakfast at 6 am yesterday.
a) have b) has c) having d) had

4 Read and match (A) with (B): 4

A

1 There's lots to see ...
2 Alexandria is a city, ...
3 The Nubian villages have ...
4 Eco-tourism looks after the ...

B

a. ( ) but Dahab is a town.
b. ( ) brightly decorated houses.
c. ( ) environment and helps the local people.
d. ( ) in Aswan.
e. ( ) in Taba.

5 Read the text and answer the questions: 6

I'm Salma. I like to look after the environment. I went on an eco-holiday with my friends. We went to Taba. We stayed in an eco-lodge. We went diving, hiking, and camping. We also saw the fantastic wildlife of Taba. We saw rare birds and the Nubian ibex. We went to Nawamis village. It's an

amazing village of round, very old buildings. We also met the local people. They were very friendly. We had a meal with them, and we talked to them about their culture.

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

1 Salma went to .... with her friends.
a) Taba b) Alexandria c) Luxor d) Cairo

2 They stayed in a/an ....
a) camp b) hotel c) eco-lodge d) house

Answer the following questions:

3 What is the general idea of the text? ....

4 What did they do with local people? ....

Writing

6 Reorder the words to make correct sentences: 4

1 the oldest – of Aswan – is – Elephantine – part – Island.
....

2 having – he – lunch – Was – at – yesterday – 3 pm?
....

3 were – the island – We – to – traveling – by boat.
....

4 jobs – Tourism – people – gives – local – the – for.
....

7 Punctuate the following: 1

- taba is an eco-tourism place in egypt.
....

8 Write a text of about FORTY (40) words using the following guiding elements: 5

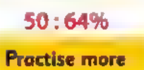
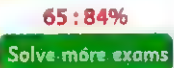
"A perfect eco-tourism holiday in Egypt"

Where?	Taba, Egypt
Activities for eco-tourists	diving, hiking, and camping

....
....
....
....



< 50% Study again

50 : 64% Practise more

65 : 84% Solve more exams

85 : 100% Well done!

Unit 4 AL-AZHAR CORNER

1 Read and complete the dialog:

local – pollution – eco-tourism

A : What is ....?

B : It's tourism that looks after the environment and helps .... people.

A : How does it help the environment and people?

B : Eco-tourists don't like to travel by planes because of the .... planes cause. They travel by train, on foot, or by bike.

2 Choose the correct answer:

1 She (swim – swims – was swimming) in the sea yesterday at 6 am.

2 The name "Elephantine" means the (type – shape – color).

3 Elephantine Island is the (newest – oldest – biggest) part of Aswan.

4 When the sun goes down, it's the (sunrise – evening – sunset).

5 A: What (were – are – was) she cooking?

3 Writ a short paragraph (of FOUR sentences):

Good and bad things about tourism

....

....

....

....

....

NOVEMBER MONTHLY TEST






1 Listen and write (True) or (False):

3

1 Aser is going to Alexandria to see his uncle and aunt. (   )

2 He is packing his blue T-shirt and the swimming shorts. (   )

3 He will need his sunglasses because it will be sunny. (   )

2 Listen and complete:

3

1 A kind and .... shoemaker lived in town with his wife.

2 The shoemaker worked hard, but he had no ....

3 Two little .... helped him.

Reading

3 Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

4

1 There is no ...., so the island is very quiet.
a) farms b) traffic c) rivers d) buildings

2 She went to the town to .... a new dress.
a) buying b) buys c) buy d) bought

3 A: Was she watching TV? B: Yes, she ....
a) was b) wasn't c) were d) weren't

4 A: Were you studying English?
B: No, we ....
a) were b) are c) do d) weren't

4 Read and match (A) with (B):

4

A

1 I bought a scarf and gloves ...

2 Basma went to the shop ...

3 Houses in the Nubian villages are...

4 A: What is the oldest part of Aswan?

B

a. (   ) B: Elephantine Island is the oldest part.

b. (   ) to keep me warm.

c. (   ) It will be sunny.

d. (   ) to buy some bread.

e. (   ) beautiful, brightly decorated.

5 Read the text and answer the questions:

6

Tourism is very important to a lot of countries. It gives local people jobs. Tourism helps people learn about new cultures. But tourism can also damage the environment. It can create too much carbon dioxide from plane journeys.

Tourism can damage the natural environment and historical places or monuments. People should try eco-tourism. Eco-tourism looks after wildlife, the environment, monuments, and local people. In Egypt, we have some very nice projects in the Red Sea, preserving the coral reefs and the sea animals.

A Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

1 Tourism gives local people ....
   a) food   b) houses   c) jobs   d) clothes

2 Projects in the .... preserve the coral reefs and the sea animals.
   a) Mediterranean Sea   b) Blue Sea   c) Nile River   d) Red Sea

B Answer the following questions:

3 How can tourism damage the environment? ....

4 Why should people try eco-tourism? ....

Writing

6 Reorder the words to make correct sentences: (4)

1 Were – lake – swimming – a – in – you?

....

2 in camps – stay – eco-lodges – You – and – can.

....

3 galabeya – I – stay – wear – a – cool - to.

....

4 really – Our – exciting – school – is – uniform.

....

7 Punctuate the following: (1)

- can t wait to see you soon!

....

8 Write a text of about FORTY (40) words using the following guiding elements: (5)

"Traditional Egyptian clothes"

What are they? – When do you wear them?

....

....

....

....

....



Unit 5

Jobs we do

وظائف نقوم بها

Unit Overview | Student's book Exercises | Al-Azhar | Answers 100%

• By the end of this unit, the student will be able to: • بنهاية هذه الوحدة، سيكون التلميذ قادرا على ان:

- listen, read, research, and write about different types of jobs in Ancient Egypt.
- understand ecosystems.
- practice using the present simple to talk about routines.
- practice using "must" to talk about obligation.
- understand and discuss a traditional tale.
- learn to say words with diphthongs.
- understand pie charts.
- write about the pros and cons of different jobs.
- make a poster about teamwork.

Did you know?

- More than 25% of people in Egypt work in farming. Farming brings a lot of *income to Egypt.

I can find it out!

- Egypt has other popular jobs like engineering, teaching, tourism, *accounting, *marketing, *management, and medical jobs.

income	دخل	*accounting	المحاسبة	*marketing	التسويق	*management	الإدارة



Lesson 1
Jobs in Ancient Egypt





Listen, point, and say: استمع، أشر وقل:

Main vocabulary



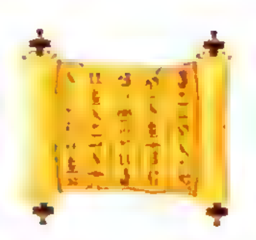
scribe
كاتب



trader
تاجر



craftsman
حرفي



hieroglyphs
اللغة الهيروغليفية



doctor
طبيب

Extra vocabulary

job	وظيفة	ancient (adj.)	قديم	fisherman	صياد سمك
baker	خباز	farmer	مزارع	crops	محاصيل
grains	حبوب	wheat	قمح	corn	ذرة
flax	الكتان	paintings	رسومات / لوحات	gold (adj.)	ذهبي (مصنوع من الذهب)
jewelry	مجوهرات	sculptures	منحوتات	colorful (adj.)	مُلون / مبهج
expensive (adj.)	غالٍ	baskets	سلال	sandals	صنادل
pharaohs	فراعنة	successful (adj.)	ناجح	temple	معبد
female ruler	الملكة الحاكمة	records	سجلات	lists	قوائم
wood	خشب	linen	كتان	clay	الطين الصلصال
signs	علامات	rows	صفوف	columns	أعمدة
medical (adj.)	طبي	craftswoman	حرفية (امرأة)	pots	أواني

Conjugation of verbs تصريف الأفعال

Regular verbs أفعال منتظمة

Present		Past	Present		Past
travel	يسافر	traveled	weave	ينسج	weaved

Irregular verbs أفعال غير منتظمة

Present		Past	Present		Past
spend	يقضي (وقتًا)	spent	sell	يبيع	sold
become	يصبح	became	keep	يحافظ على	kept

Expressions and Phrases

work very hard	يعمل جاهدًا	work as	يعمل كـ ...
used to	اعتاد على	weave clothes	ينسج / يخيط الملابس
take care of	يعتني بـ	keep records	يحتفظ بالسجلات
do a job	يقوم بوظيفة	travel up and down	يسافر ذهابًا وإيابًا
consist of	يتكون من	look after	يعتني بـ

Vocabulary Check

Verb		Job	
bake	يخبز	baker	خباز
trade	يتاجر	trader	تاجر
rule	يحكم	ruler	حاكم
farm	يزرع	farmer	مزارع



Let's say it right!

- لاحظ أن حرفي الـ (ci) ينطقان /ʃ/ (ش) كما في (Ancient).
- لاحظ أن حرفي الـ (ph) ينطقان /f/ (ف) كما في (hieroglyphs).



Look and read: انظر واقرأ:

Jobs in Ancient Egypt الوظائف فى مصر القديمة

People in Ancient Egypt worked very hard. Everyone had a job. They could work as fishermen, bakers, doctors, and traders. But most people worked as farmers. Farmers worked in fields (1) which were near their homes. They planted crops, usually grains like wheat, corn, and flax. They grew vegetables and fruits, too.



Temple of Hatshepsut, female ruler of Egypt, c. 1473-1458 BCE

(1) حقول

لقد عمل الناس فى مصر القديمة بجد. كان كل شخص لديه وظيفة. تمكنوا أن يعملوا كصيادين وخبازين وأطباء وتجار. لكن معظم الناس عملوا كمزارعين. عمل المزارعون فى الحقول التى كانت قريبة من منازلهم. زرعوا محاصيل خاصة الحبوب مثل القمح والذرة والكتان. زرعوا الخضراوات والفواكه أيضًا.

Ancient Egyptian craftsmen were very good too. They made beautiful paintings and beautiful gold jewelry and sculptures. They used to (2) weave beautiful clothes (3) and make colorful cooking pots (4). Fewer (5) people worked as scribes. Scribes knew how to read and write well. Egyptian writing was not easy to learn. Scribes spent many years learning hieroglyphs, and this was very expensive.



(2) اعتاد أن

(3) ملابس

(4) أوانى الطبخ

(5) أقل

كان الحرفيون المصريون القدماء جيدين جدًّا أيضًا. لقد صنعوا لوحات جميلة ومجوهرات ذهبية ومنحوتات جميلة. اعتادوا على نسج الملابس الجميلة وصنع أوانى الطهى الملونة. قلة من الناس عملوا ككتبة. عرفوا الكتبة القراءة والكتابة بشكل جيد. الكتابة المصرية لم تكن سهلة التعلم. أمضى الكتبة سنوات عديدة فى تعلم الهيروغليفية، وكان هذا مكلفًا للغاية.

Ancient Egyptian women[6] worked at home and could work outside[7], too. Women cooked meals[8], cleaned the house, and took care of their children. Women could weave baskets, bake bread, and make sandals, and they could sell them at the market as well[9]. They could even become pharaohs. One famous[10] queen in Ancient Egypt was Hatshepsut.

عملت المرأة المصرية القديمة فى المنزل وكان بإمكانها العمل فى الخارج أيضًا. قامت النساء بطهى وجبات الطعام وتنظيف المنزل والاعتناء بأطفالهن. تمكنت النساء من نسج السّلال، وخبْز الخُبز، وصنع الصنادل، وتمكنوا من بيعها فى السوق. أيضًا يمكنهم حتى أن يصبحوا فراعنة. كانت حتشبسوت إحدى الملكات المشهورات فى مصر القديمة.

(6)	نساء
(7)	بالخارج
(8)	وجبات
(9)	أيضًا
(10)	مشهور

Everyone in Ancient Egypt knew that work was important for life, so the Ancient Egyptians were very successful!

عرف الجميع فى مصر القديمة أن العمل مهم للحياة، لذلك كان قدماء المصريين ناجحين للغاية!

Check point

1 What crops did farmers plant in Ancient Egypt?

....

2 Why couldn't many people work as scribes?

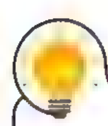
....



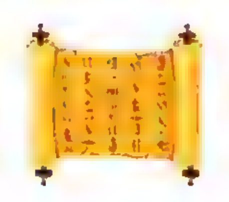


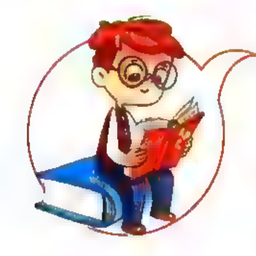
Listen, point, and say:

استمع، أشر وقل:



Definitions

	scribe كاتب	People with this job were very important in Ancient Egypt. They could write everything down. They kept records and lists for important things. الأشخاص الذين شغلوا هذه الوظيفة كانوا مهمين للغاية في مصر القديمة. يمكنهم تسجيل كل شيء، فقد احتفظوا بسجلات وقوائم لأشياء مهمة.
	trader تاجر	People who did this job traveled up and down the Nile. They bought and sold things like gold, wood, linen, and grains. الناس الذين قاموا بهذا العمل سافروا ذهابًا وإيابًا في النيل. كانوا يشترون ويبيعون أشياء مثل الذهب والخشب والكتان والحبوب.
	craftsman حِرَفي	If you were good at making things, this was a good job for you. People with this job made things from clay, wood, and gold. إذا كنت جيدًا في صنع الأشياء، فهذا العمل كان مناسبًا لك. الأشخاص الذين عملوا في هذه الوظيفة صنعوا أشياء من الطين والخشب والذهب.
	hieroglyphs اللغة الهيروغليفية	A system of writing which consisted of about 500 signs, written in rows and columns. People used it in Ancient Egypt. نظام كتابة كان يتكون من حوالي ٥٠٠ علامة، مكتوبة في صفوف وأعمدة. استخدمه الناس في مصر القديمة.
	doctor طبيب	Both men and women could do this job, too. You had to go to medical school to have this job. You had to look after people who were ill and make medicine. استطاع كل من الرجال والنساء القيام بهذه الوظيفة أيضًا. كان عليك الذهاب إلى مدرسة الطب للحصول على هذه الوظيفة. كان عليك أن تعتني بالمرضى وتصنع الدواء.



I can find it out!

There were many other jobs in Ancient Egypt like priests, noblemen, soldiers, hunters, and artists. Most people did the job of their fathers.



كان هنـاك العديـد مـن الوظائـف الأخـرى فـى مصـر القديمـة، مثـل: الكهنـة والنبـلاء والجنـود والصيادين والفنانيـن. كان معظـم النـاس يقومـون بعمـل آبائهـم.



Choose the correct answer:

1 (Traders – Scribes – Farmers – Doctors) could buy and sell everything in Ancient Egypt.

2 (Lists – Hieroglyphs – Grains – Records) is the system of writing in Ancient Egypt.

3 (Traders – Craftsmen – Scribes – Doctors) could write down everything in Ancient Egypt.

4 Doctors in Ancient Egypt had to go to (private – medical – language – national) school to have this job.







• Remembering • Understanding • Applying • Analyzing • Evaluating • Creating

1 Listen and complete:

3

1 Ancient Egyptian women worked at .... and could work outside, too.

2 Women could even become ....

3 One famous .... in Ancient Egypt was Hatshepsut.

2 Read and match (A) with (B):

4

A

1 Scribes knew how to ...

2 Ancient Egyptian craftsmen were...

3 Traders bought and sold things ...

4 "Hieroglyphs" is a system of writing ...

B

a. ( ) like gold, wood, and linen.

b. ( ) good at making things.

c. ( ) read and write well.

d. ( ) which consisted of 500 signs.

e. ( ) I like making beautiful pots from clay.

3 Read the text and answer the questions:

6

Everyone in Ancient Egypt had a job. But most people worked as farmers. Farmers worked in fields which were near their homes. They planted crops, usually grains like wheat, corn, and flax. Scribes could write everything down. They kept records and lists of important things. Traders traveled up and down the Nile. They bought and sold things like gold, wood, linen, and grains. Craftsmen made things from clay, wood, and gold. Doctors had to go to medical school to have this job. They had to look after people who were ill and make medicine.

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

1 .... made things from clay, wood, and gold.

a) Scribes b) Craftsmen c) Doctors d) Farmers

2 The pronoun "They" refers to ....

a) pharaohs b) farmers c) traders d) doctors





Answer the following questions:

3 Where did farmers work?

....

4 What did traders do?

....

4 Reorder the words to make correct sentences:



1 clothes – to – Craftsmen – beautiful – weave – used.

....

2 queen – in – Hatshepsut – Ancient Egypt – a famous – was.

....

3 of – Hieroglyphs – signs – 500 – about – consists.

....

4 corn – planted – like – and – Farmers – wheat – grains.

....

5 Punctuate the following:





The Ancient egyptians were very successful

....

6 Write a text of about FORTY (40) words using the following guiding elements:



"Farmers in Ancient Egypt"

the most important – planted crops





....

....

....

....





Lesson 2

Science



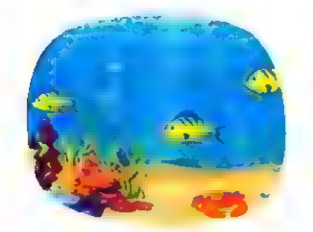


A Ecosystems الأنظمة البيئية



Listen, point, and say: استمع، أشر وقل:

Main vocabulary



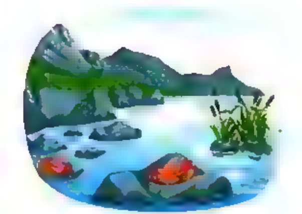
a marine ecosystem
نظام بيئى بحرى



a freshwater ecosystem
نظام بيئى للمياه العذبة

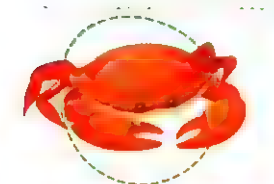


a desert ecosystem
نظام بيئى صحراوى



a rockpool ecosystem
نظام بيئى لبركة الصخور

Living things كائنات حية



crab
سرطان البحر

fish
سمكة



insect
حشرة

seaweed
أعشاب بحرية



tree
شجرة

Non-living things أشياء غير حية



rocks
صخور



sand
رمال



sunlight
ضوء الشمس



water
مياه



Let's say it right!



لاحظ أن حرفى الـ (gh) فى منتصف الكلمة لا ينطقان «silent» كما فى كلمة (sunlight).

Extra vocabulary

source	مصدر	natural (adj.)	طبيعي
connected (adj.)	متصل	connection	اتصال
Amazon rainforest	غابات الأمازون الاستوائية	shelter	مأوى

Conjugation of verbs تصريف الأفعال

Regular verbs		أفعـــال منتظمـة	
Present	Past	Present	Past
need يحتاج	needed	survive ينجو (يبقى على قيد الحياة)	survived

Expressions and Phrases

(be) called	يُدعى / يُسمى	work together	يعمل معًا

Definitions

living	something that is alive شيء حي
non-living	something that isn't alive شيء غير حي
ecosystem	all the animals, plants, rocks, etc., in a place كل الحيوانات والنباتات والصخور... إلخ في مكان ما
rockpool	a small area of water with rocks, crabs, seaweed, etc. مساحة صغيرة من الماء بها صخور وسرطان البحر والأعشاب البحرية ··· إلخ

Vocabulary Check

الأسماء المركبة هي التي يتم تشكيلها بإضافة (اسم + اسم):

e.g. rock + pool = rockpool

e.g. sun + light = sunlight

rain + forest = rainforest

sea + weed = seaweed



Think!

We need food, water, and shelter to survive. نحن نحتاج إلى الطعام والمياه والمأوى لنبقى على قيد الحياة.





Look and read:

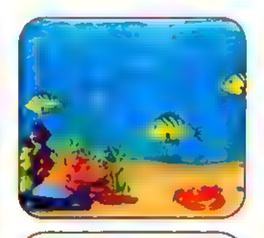
انظر واقرأ:

The River Nile is the most important source of fresh water in Egypt. A lot of plants and animals live near or in the river.

يعتبر نهر النيل أهم مصدر للمياه العذبة فى مصر. يعيش الكثير من النباتات والحيوانات بالقرب من النهر أو بداخله.

What is an ecosystem?

ما هو النظام البيئى؟



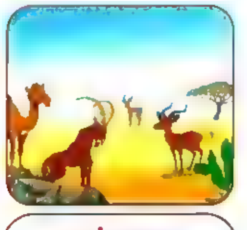
a marine ecosystem



a freshwater ecosystem

Everything in the natural world[1] is connected. This connection between living and non-living things is called an ecosystem. Ecosystems can be small, like a rockpool, or they can be very big, like the Amazon rainforest. The living things in a rockpool are fish, crabs, and seaweed.

The non-living things are rocks, water, sand, and sunlight. All these things work together to make an ecosystem. There are lots of different ecosystems on Earth[2].



a desert ecosystem



a rockpool ecosystem



(1) عالم

(2) كوكب الأرض

Check point

1 What is an eco-system?

....

2 What are the non-living things in a rockpool?

....

الترجمـة

كل شىء فى العالم الطبيعى متصل. يسمى هذا الاتصال بين الأشياء الحية وغير الحية بالنظام البيئى. يمكن أن تكون النظم البيئية صغيرة، مثل بركة صخرية، أو يمكن أن تكون كبيرة جدًّا، مثل غابات الأمازون الاستوائية. الكائنات الحية فى البركة الصخرية هى: الأسماك وسرطان البحر والأعشاب البحرية. الكائنات غير الحية هى: الصخور والماء والرمال وأشعة الشمس. كل هذه الأشياء تعمل معًا لإنشاء نظام بيئى. هناك الكثير من النظم البيئية المختلفة على كوكب الأرض.



B Language Focus

The Present Simple Tense زمن المضارع البسيط

We use the present simple to talk about habits, routines, and things we do every day.
نستخدم المضارع البسيط للتحدث عن العادات والروتين والأشياء التي نقوم بها كل يوم.

Affirmative sentence: الجملة المثبتة

(I, We, You, They, اسم جمع) + (inf) مصدر الفعل ....



I drive to work at 10 am.
أنا أقود السيارة ذاهبًا إلى العمل فى العاشره صباحًا.

(He, She, It, اسم مفرد) + (inf) + (s/ es/ ies) ....



He cuts the vegetables with a sharp knife.
هو يقطع الخضراوات بسكين حاد.

معظم الأفعال يضاف لها (s):
e.g. She eats fruits every day.

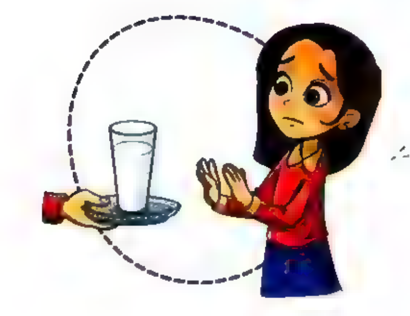
الأفعال المنتهية بـ (ss, sh, ch, o, x) يضاف لها (es):
e.g. She catches a bus to school.

الأفعال المنتهية بحرف (y) يسبقها حرف ساكن، يتم حذف الـ (y) ويضاف للفعل (ies):
e.g. He flies a plane.

Negative sentence: الجملة المنفية:

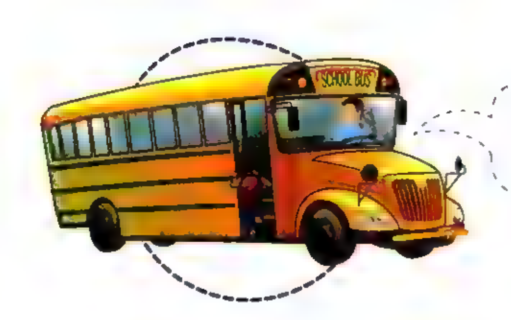
(I, We, You, They, اسم جمع) + don't + (inf) مصدر الفعل ....



I don't drink milk.

أنا لا أشرب اللبن.

(He, She, It, اسم مفرد) + doesn't + (inf) مصدر الفعل ....



He doesn't walk to school.

هو لا يمشي إلى المدرسة.

Check point

Choose the correct answer:

1 At midday, the manager (check – checks – checking – to check) the restaurant.

2 They (don't – doesn't – isn't – aren't) go to school every day.

3 We (cook – cooks – to cook – cooking) lots of delicious food for our customers.

4 (I – He – She – It) work in a school.

must / mustn't يجب أن / يجب ألا

We use "must" when we talk about something that we have to do. We use "mustn't" (must not) when we are not allowed to do something.

عندما نتحدث عن شيء يجب علينا القيام به نستخدم «must» بمعنى «يجب أن» و عندما لا يُسمح لنا بفعل شيء ما نستخدم «mustn't» بمعنى «يجب ألا».

Affirmative sentence: الجملة المثبتة

Subject (الفاعل) + must + (inf) مصدر الفعل ... .

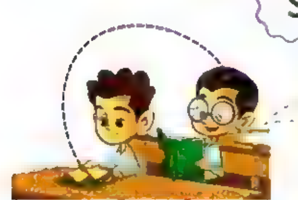


I must buy some bananas.

يجب أن أشترى بعض الموز.

Negative sentence: الجملة المنفية

Subject (الفاعل) + mustn't (must not) + (inf) مصدر الفعل ... .



We mustn't eat in the classroom.

لا يجب أن نأكل فى الفصل.

Walid looks after hippos. He must make sure they are happy and healthy. He must prepare their food. He must give them fresh water to drink. He must give them a bath. He must even clean their teeth!



وليد يعتنى بأفراس النهر. يجب أن يتأكد من أنهم سعداء وبصحة جيدة. يجب أن يعد طعامهم. يجب أن يمنحهم ماءً عذبًا للشرب. يجب أن يحمّمهم. يجب عليه حتى تنظيف أسنانهم!

Extra vocabulary

boss	رئيس	sharp (adj.)	حاد	midday	منتصف النهار
customer	عميل / زبون	melon	شمّام	look after	يعتنى بـ
hippos	أفراس النهر	give them a bath	يُحمّمهم / يجعلهم يستحمون		

Check point

Choose the correct answer:

1 I (must – mustn't – shouldn't – aren't) do my English homework.
2 We mustn't (walks – walk – walking – walked) on the grass.
3 We (must – mustn't – should – are) talk in the library.
4 I must (buys – buying – bought – buy) some oranges.





Lesson 2



● Remembering ● Understanding ● Applying ● Analyzing ● Evaluating ● Creating

1 Listen and complete:

3

1 Ecosystems can be small, like a ....

2 Ecosystems can be very big, like the Amazon ....

3 Animals and plants need food, water, and .... to survive.

2 Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

4

1 They .... tea at breakfast.

a) drinks b) drinking c) drink d) to drink

2 He .... speak French.

a) don't b) isn't c) doesn't d) aren't

3 We .... forget our books.

a) don't b) isn't c) doesn't d) aren't

4 Parents must .... care of their children.

a) taking b) took c) takes d) take

3 Read and match (A) with (B):

4

A	B
1 Everything in the natural world ...	a. ( ) He must make sure they are happy and healthy.
2 Walid looks after the hippos.	b. ( ) is connected.
3 Ecosystems can be big ...	c. ( ) things that aren't alive.
4 "Non-living" means...	d. ( ) fish, crabs, and seaweed.
	e. ( ) like the Amazon rainforest.

4 Reorder the words to make correct sentences:



1 grass – mustn't – You – the – on – walk.

....

2 seaweed – living – Crabs – things – and – are.

....

3 a small – A rockpool – area – water – of – is.

....

4 to – am – work – at – drive – I –10.

....

5 Punctuate the following:

1

what do we need to survive

....

6 Write a text of about FORTY (40) words using the following guiding elements:



"Ecosystem"

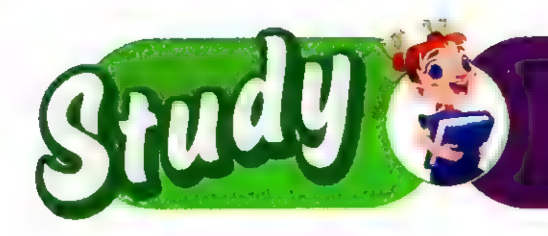
- What is ecosystem?
- What do animals and plants need?

....

....

....

....



Lesson 3







Listen and say: استمع وقل:

Main vocabulary

grasshopper	جراد	relaxing (adj.)	مسترخي
fence	سور	boring (adj.)	ممل

Extra vocabulary

spring	فصل الربيع	fields	حقول	lovely	رائع
butterflies	فراشات	lazy (adj.)	كسول	strange (adj.)	غريب
maybe	ربما	fall	فصل الخريف	winter	فصل الشتاء
conversation	محادثة	future	مستقبل	surprised (adj.)	متفاجئ

Conjugation of verbs تصريف الأفعال

Regular verbs أفعــال منتظمة

Present		Past	Present		Past
buzz	يطنّ	buzzed	rest	يستريح	rested
reply	يرد	replied	harvest	يحصد	harvested
ignore	يتجاهل	ignored	prefer	يفضل	preferred

Irregular verbs أفعال غير منتظمة

Present		Past	Present		Past
shine	يشرق	shone	fly	يطير	flew
spend	يقضي	spent	hear	يسمع	heard
understand	يفهم	understood	teach	يُعلم	taught

Expressions and Phrases

full of	ملىء بـ	the bees are buzzing	النحل يطنّ
most of his time	معظم وقته	resting against a tree	يستريح مستندًا على شجرة
find out	يكتشف	look over	ينظر من فوق
carry on with my work	أكمل عملي	come in	يدخل
think about	يفكر في	prepare for	يستعد لـ



The Ant and the Grasshopper النملة والجراد

Look and read: انظر واقرأ:

The beginning

1 It's spring. The sun is shining and the fields and gardens are full of flowers for the animals and insects to eat. It's a lovely day. The bees are buzzing and the butterflies are flying in the sun. The ants, however, are working hard[1].



إنه الربيع. الشمس مشرقة والحقول والحدائق مليئة بالزهور لتأكلها الحيوانات والحشرات. إنه يوم جميل. النحل يطنّ والفراشات تطير فى الشمس. ومع ذلك، فإن النمل يعمل بجد.

(1) يعمل بجد

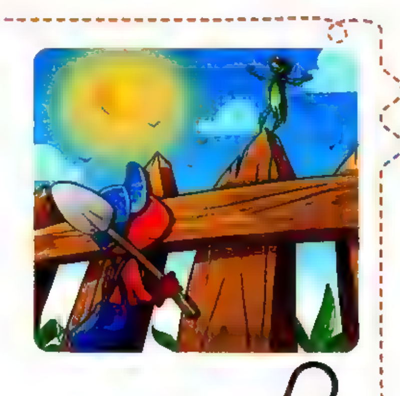
2 The lazy grasshopper spends most of his time relaxing. He doesn't like to work. Today, he is resting against a tree when he hears a strange sound. He wants to find out what it is. He looks over the garden fence.

يقضى الجراد الكسول معظم وقته فى الاسترخاء. لا يحب العمل. اليوم، كان يستريح على شجرة عندما سمع صوتًا غريبًا. يريد أن يعرف ما هو. إنه ينظر من فوق سور الحديقة.



The middle

3 'What are you doing, Ant?' asks the grasshopper. 'I'm working,' replies the ant. 'But it's a beautiful day,' says the grasshopper.
'Why don't you stop working and we can have some fun[2]?' 'Thank you, but I need to carry on with my work,' says the ant.



يسأل الجراد «ماذا تفعل؟». يجيب النمل: «أنا أعمل». يقول الجراد: «إنه يوم جميل. لماذا لا تتوقف عن العمل ويمكننا الحصول على بعض المرح؟ يقول النمل: «شكرًا لك، لكننى بحاجة إلى مواصلة العمل».

(2) نحصل على بعض المرح





4 'But working is so boring,' replies the grasshopper. 'Maybe,' says the ant, 'but it's something we all have to do. We must think about the future, not just today.' The grasshopper didn't understand and so he just hops[3] away.

أجاب الجراد: «لكن العمل ممل جدًّا». قال النمل: «ربما، لكن هذا شيء علينا جميعًا القيام به. يجب أن نفكر فى المستقبل، ليس اليوم فقط». لم يفهم الجراد ولذا فقد قفز بعيدًا.

(3) يقفز على قدم واحدة



5 Soon, it is fall. The ant has worked hard and all his crops have grown well. The ant doesn't stop working until he has harvested all the food and taken it inside for the winter.

سرعان ما حل الخريف. قد عمل النمل بجد، ونمت جميع محاصيله بشكل جيد. لم يتوقف النمل عن العمل حتى حصد كل الطعام وأخذها إلى الداخل لفصل الشتاء.

The end



6 Soon, it is winter and it is very cold. The grasshopper is hungry. He doesn't have any food and he can't find any. Suddenly, he remembers the conversation he had with the ant. He knocks[4] on the ant's door.
'I understand you now, Ant.
You worked and now you have food.
I didn't work and now I'm hungry.' 'Come in,' says the ant. 'Yes, it's fine to have fun, but it's also very important to work hard, too.'

سريعًا، يحل الشتاء ويكون باردًا جدًّا. الجراد جائع، ليس لديه أى طعام ولا يستطيع العثور على أى طعام. فجأة، يتذكر المحادثة التى أجراها مع النمل. طرق باب النمل: «أنا أفهمك الآن، لقد عملت والآن لديك طعام. لم أعمل والآن أنا جائع. «ادخل»، يقول النمل: «نعم، من الجيد الاستمتاع، ولكن من المهم أيضًا أن تعمل بجد أيضًا».

(4) يطرق

Check point

1 What did the ant do during the spring? 

....

2 What happened to the grasshopper in the winter?

....





B Pronunciation



Listen, point, and say: استمع، أشر وقل:

Diphthong: is a sound formed by the combination of two vowels in a single syllable.
صوت يتكون من مزيج من حرفين متحركين فى مقطع لفظى واحد.



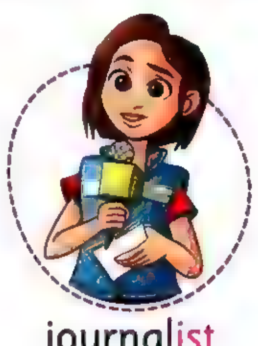
/aɪ/		/ɔɪ/		/aʊ/	
why	لماذا	boy	ولد	down	أسفل
light	ضوء	enjoy	يستمتع	town	بلدة
buy	يشترى	noise	ضوضاء	brown	بنى
eye	عين	point	يشير	loud	عالٍ
try	يحاول	toy	لعبة	mouse	فأر

The suffix "-ist" means 'someone who does something'. We often use it in words for jobs. اللاحقة ist- تعنى «الشخص الذى يقوم بفعل الشىء». غالبًا ما نستخدمها فى الكلمات التى تدل على الوظائف.

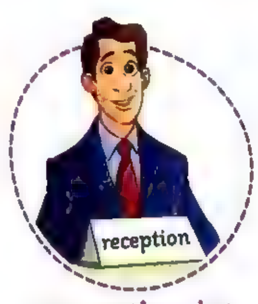
e.g. dent + ist = dentist



biologist
عالمة أحياء



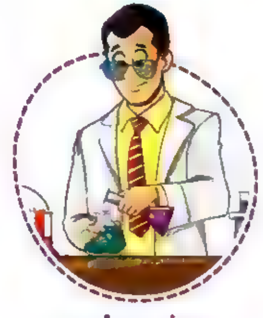
journalist
صحفية



receptionist
موظف استقبال



pianist
عازفة بيانو



scientist
عالِم



dentist
طبيب أسنان





Read and notice:

اقرأ ولاحظ:

A pie chart is a way of showing information.

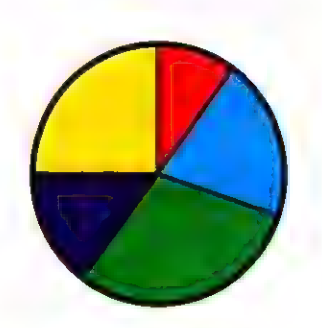
المخطط الدائرى هو طريقة لإظهار المعلومات.





This is a pie.

هذه فطيرة.



This is a pie chart.

هذا مخطط دائرى (يأخذ شكل الفطيرة).



What is the most popular job? ما هى الوظيفة الأكثر انتشارا؟	
police officer	16
teacher	24
farmer	20
animal keeper	8
dentist	13
doctor	

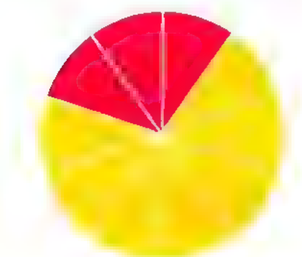


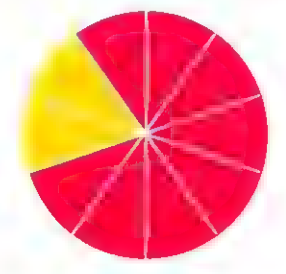
Do you want to work indoors or outdoors? هل تريد العمل فى الداخل أو فى الهواء الطلق؟	
indoors	7
outdoors	3

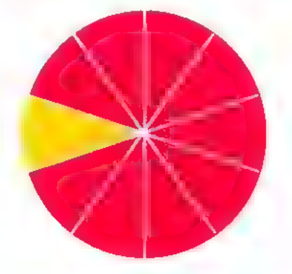
Do you want to wear a uniform at work? هل تريد ارتداء زى موحد فى العمل؟	
yes	2
no	8

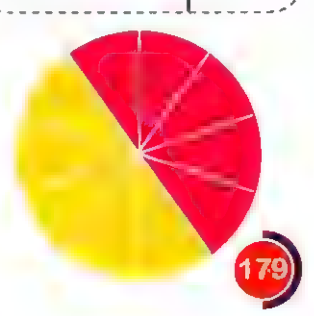
Do you want to work with animals? هل تريد العمل مع الحيوانات؟	
yes	1
no	9

Do you want to work in an office? هل تريد العمل فى مكتب؟	
yes	5
no	5













• Remembering • Understanding Applying • Analyzing • Evaluating • Creating

1 Listen and complete:

3

1 The .... was lazy.

2 Now, it's .... and it is very cold.

3 The grasshopper didn't work and now he is ....

2 Read and match (A) with (B):

4

A

1 She plays the piano well.

2 She studies animals and plants.

3 He works in a hotel.

4 The sound of the word "town"...

B

a. ( ) He is a receptionist.

b. ( ) is the same as "down".

c. ( ) is the same as "noise".

d. ( ) She is a pianist.

e. ( ) She is a biologist.



3 Read the text and answer the questions:

6

A long time ago, an ant and a grasshopper lived in a garden. The grasshopper always spent his time relaxing in the garden. His friend, the ant, was always busy working. The grasshopper always made fun of the hardworking ant. Soon, the winter came. It was too cold, and the grasshopper was hungry. The ant was kind and let the grasshopper come in and gave him food. The grasshopper learned that it's fine to have fun, but it's also very important to work hard, too.

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

1 The grasshopper always spent his time .... in the garden.

a) relaxing b) working c) harvesting d) planting

2 The underlined word 'have fun' means ....

a) eat b) study c) sleep d) enjoy



Answer the following questions:

3 Why was the grasshopper hungry?

....

4 Summarize the text in two sentences.

....

4 Reorder the words to make correct sentences:

4

1 the – The butterflies – flying – sun – in – are.

....

2 like – The grasshopper – work – to – doesn't.

....

3 important – hard – It's – very – work – to.

....

4 of – flowers – The gardens – full – are.

....

5 Punctuate the following:

1

The grasshopper doesn t have any food

....

6 Write a text of about FORTY (40) words using the following guiding elements:

5

"The ant and the grasshopper"

the lazy grasshopper – cold in the winter

....

....

....

....





Lessons 4 & 5

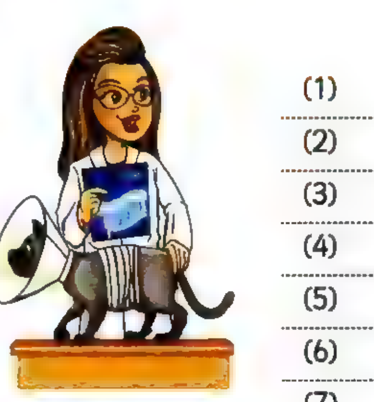


What are Rana and Sherif's jobs? ما هى وظائف رنا و شريف؟



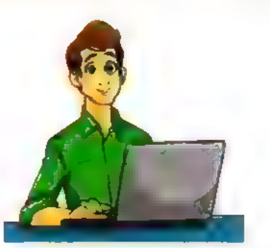
Look and read: انظر واقرأ:

My name's Rana. I work with animals and I love my job. If animals are sick or injured[1], I help to make them better. Some days I work inside and people bring[2] their animals to me. If an animal needs an operation[3], the room has to[4] be very, very clean.
On other days, I go to people's houses or farms to check[5] on the animals. It can be very dirty in some places, but I don't mind[6]! What's the worst[7] part of the job? It's when an animal gets sick[8] in the night and I have to get out of bed!



(1) مصاب
(2) يحضر
(3) عملية جراحية
(4) يجب أن
(5) يفحص
(6) لا أمانع
(7) أسوأ
(8) يمرض

Hello, I'm Sherif. When I was young, I knew I didn't want to work with animals. They scare[1] me! I'm not keen on[2] being outside, so I wanted an office job[3].
When I was young, I loved playing computer games. I also really enjoy solving problems[4]. So, in my job, I do both[5]! I also enjoy working with other people. There are 16 people in my team[6]. We don't always agree[7], but we work out[8] the best solutions[9].



(1) يخيف / يفزع
(2) حريص على
(3) وظيفة مكتبية
(4) حل المشاكل
(5) أقوم بالأمرين معًا
(6) فريق
(7) تتفق
(8) نتوصل إلى / نعمل على
(9) حلول

الترجمـة

- أنا أسمى رنا. أنا أعمل مع الحيوانات وأحب عملى. إذا كانت الحيوانات مريضة أو مصابة، فأنا أساعد فى جعلها أفضل. فى بعض الأيام أعمل فى الداخل ويحضر الناس حيواناتهم إلىّ.إذا احتاج حيوان إلى عملية جراحية، يجب أن تكون الغرفة نظيفة جدًا جدًا. فى أيام أخرى، أذهب إلى منازل الناس أو مزارعهم للاطمئنان على الحيوانات. يمكن أن تكون بعض الأماكن شديدة الاتساخ، لكنى لا أمانع! ما هو أسوأ جزء فى الوظيفة؟ إنه عندما يمرض حيوان فى الليل ويكون علىّ أن أنهض من السرير!
- مرحبًا أنا شريف. عندما كنت صغيرًا، علمت أننى لا أريد العمل مع الحيوانات. إنهم يخيفوننى! لا أحب أن أكون بالخارج، لذلك أردت الحصول على وظيفة مكتبية. عندما كنت صغيرًا، كنت أحب لعب ألعاب الكمبيوتر. أنا أيضًا حقًا أستمتع بحل المشاكل. لذلك، فى عملى أقوم بالأمرين! أنا أيضًا أستمتع بالعمل مع أشخاص آخرين. هناك ١٦ شخصًا فى فريقى. نحن لا نتفق دائمًا، لكننا نتوصل إلى أفضل الحلول.



Read and notice:

اقرأ ولاحظ:

Steps to write about a job:

خطوات الكتابة عن وظيفة:

Think about what you like and what you dislike.

فكر فيما تحبه وما لا تحبه.

e.g. being indoors or outdoors/ traveling long distances/ getting up very early/ writing reports/ meeting-talking to new people

- Think about what you are good at and what you are not so good at.

فكر فيما أنت جيد فيه وما لست جيدًا فيه.

e.g. solving problems/ helping sick people-animals/ making new friends/ reading lots of information/ working in a team

When I'm older, I want to be a (وظيفة تحبها) because (السبب). I think this is a good job for me because I like (ما تحب القيام به). I'm good at (مهارة تتقنها) and I enjoy (عمل تستمتع به). I don't want to be a (وظيفة لا تحبها) because I'm not good at (مهارة لا تتقنها). Also, I don't really enjoy (عمل لا تستمتع به).



B Project

Teamwork العمل بروح الفريق الواحد



Look and read: انظر واقرأ:

Teamwork



I work in a team in science when we're doing an experiment[1].



I work in a team when I'm playing football.



I work in a team when I help Mom in the kitchen at home.



I work in a team for the school concert[2].

When you work in a team, you work with other people to do something together. For example, the aim[3] of a football team is to win. You work with teammates[4] to do this. You can't win a football match by yourself[5]!

(1) تجربة علمية
(2) حفلة موسيقية
(3) هدف
(4) زملاء
(5) بمفردك

الترجمة
عندما تعمل فى فريق، فأنت تعمل مع أشخاص آخرين للقيام بشىء ما معًا. على سبيل المثال، هدف فريق كرة القدم هو الفوز. أنت تعمل مع زملائك فى الفريق للقيام بذلك. لا يمكنك الفوز بمباراة كرة قدم وحدك!





• Remembering • Understanding • Applying • Analyzing • Evaluating • Creating

1 Listen and complete:



1 Sherif is a .... programmer.

2 He didn't want to work with ....

3 He enjoyed working in a ....

2 Read and match (A) with (B):



A

1 I'm not keen on being outside.

2 If animals are sick or injured, a vet ...

3 If an animal needs an operation, ...

4 I work in a team in science ...

B

a. ( ) the room has to be very clean.

b. ( ) helps to make them better.

c. ( ) I wanted an office job.

d. ( ) when I'm playing football.

e. ( ) when we're doing an experiment.

3 Read the text and answer the questions:

6

I'm Hana and I'm a vet. I work with animals and I love my job. If animals are sick or injured, I help to make them better. Some days I work inside and people bring their animals to me. On other days, I go to people's houses or farms to check on the animals. It can be very dirty in some places, but I don't mind! What's the worst part of the job? It's when an animal gets sick in the night and I have to get out of bed!

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

1 Hana works .... and people bring their animals to her.

a) outside b) inside c) on farms d) at people's houses

2 Hana goes to farms to .... animals.

a) feed b) water c) check on d) play with



Answer the following questions:

3 How does Hana help animals?

....

4 What's the worst part of Hana's job?

....

4 Reorder the words to make correct sentences:

4

1 keen – I – outside – on – being – am not.

....

2 work – We – out – the – solutions – best.

....

3 win – by yourself – You – a football – can't – match.

....

4 didn't – animals – I – to – work – want – with.

....

5 Punctuate the following:

1

i work in a team for the school concert

....

6 Write a text of about FORTY (40) words using the following guiding elements:



"A job you want to do"

"What is it? – Why do you want it?"

....

....

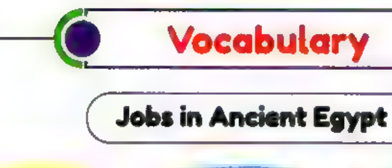
....

....



Unit 5 REVIEW





Vocabulary

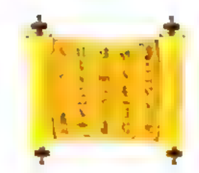
Jobs in Ancient Egypt


scribe

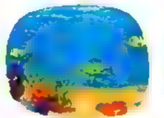

trader


craftsman


doctor

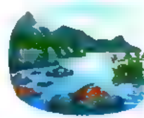

hieroglyphs

Ecosystems


a marine ecosystem


a freshwater ecosystem


a desert ecosystem


a rockpool ecosystem

Language Focus

1. Present Simple Tense

Affirmative sentence:

(I, We, You, They, اسم جمع) + (inf) مصدر الفعل ..... .

I drive to work at 10 am.

(He, She, It, اسم مفرد) + (inf) + (s/es/ies) ..... .

He cuts the vegetables with a sharp knife.





2. must / mustn't

Affirmative sentence:

Subject (الفاعل) + must + (inf) مصدر الفعل ..... .

I must buy some bananas.

Negative sentence:

Subject (الفاعل) + mustn't (must not) + (inf) مصدر الفعل ..... .

We mustn't eat in the classroom.



Pronunciation

Ecosystems

/aɪ/	/ɔɪ/	/aʊ/
why	boy	down
light	enjoy	town
buy	noise	brown
eye	point	loud
try	toy	mouse


biologist


journalist


receptionist


pianist


scientist


dentist





Lesson 1

طبيب	....	حرفى	....
اللغة الهيروغليفية	....	كاتب	....
حبوب	....	تاجر	....

Lesson 2

سرطان البحر	....	صخور	....
ميـاه	....	رمـل	....
ضوء الشمس	....	سمكة	....
شجرة	....	أعشاب بحرية	....
النظام البيئى	....	حشرة	....

Lesson 3

لعبة	....	بلدة	....
يشترى	....	فأر	....
ضوء	....	ضوضاء	....
ولد	....	عالـمـة أحيـاء	....
صحفى	....	موظف استقبال	....
عازفة بيانو	....	عالِم	....

تأكد من حفظك لكلمات الدروس قبل البدء فى إجابة اختبار الوحدة.

WRITING TIME



How to write about a job in Ancient Egypt:

1. Ancient Egyptian (الوظيفة) were (صفة) ... .
2. They made (مصنوعات) ... .
3. They used to (اعمال قاموا بها) ... .
4. They used (خامات استخدموها) to make (مصنوعات قاموا بها) ... .

Craftsmen

Ancient Egyptian craftsmen were very good. They made beautiful paintings and beautiful gold jewelry and sculptures. They used to weave beautiful clothes and make colorful cooking pots. People with this job made things from clay, wood and gold. They used the gold to make beautiful jewelry.

How to write about ecosystems:

1. An ecosystem is (تعريف النظام البيئى) ... .
2. Ecosystems can be (صفة), like (اسم النظام البيئى) ... .
3. It they can be (صفة), like (اسم النظام البيئى) ... .
4. The living things in a (اسم النظام البيئى) are (أسماء الكائنات الحية) ... .
5. The non-living things are (أسماء الكائنات غير الحية) ... .

Ecosystems

An ecosystem is all the animals, plants, rocks in a place. Ecosystems can be small, like a rockpool. It they can be very big, like the Amazon rainforest. The living things in a rockpool are fish, crabs, and seaweed. The non-living things are rocks, water, sand, and sunlight.

How to write about a job you want to do:

1. I want to be (اسم الوظيفة) ... .
2. I don't like (أشياء لا تحب القيام بها) ... .
3. I like (أشياء تحب القيام بها) ... .
4. I'm good at (أشياء تجيد القيام بها) ... .
5. I'm not good at (أشياء لا تجيد القيام بها) ... .

A job I want to do

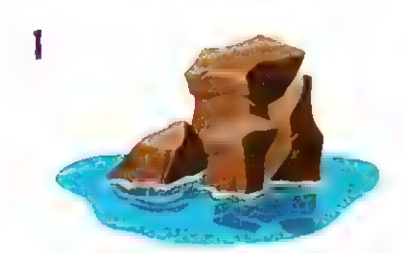
I want to be a computer programmer. I wanted an office job. I don't like to work with animals. I don't like being outside. I like playing computer games. I also really like solving problems. I'm good at working with other people and numbers. I'm not good at studying science or history.

لكى تتمكن من كتابة الموضوعات بشكل مميز، اتبع هذه الخطوات.



STUDENT'S BOOK CORNER

1 Look and write:

1

rocks ....

2

....

3

....

4
....

5

....

6

....

2 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in the present simple:

1 Mrs Soha .... (work) in a school.
2 My sister .... (study) at Mansoura University.
3 We .... (play) computer games at the weekend.
4 I .... (eat) yogurt and melon for breakfast.
5 Mr Said .... (catch) the bus to Cairo every morning.

3 Complete the sentences with (must) or (mustn't):

1 I .... do my English homework. √
2 You .... walk on the grass. X
3 You .... look after the environment. √
4 Nadim .... tidy up the kitchen. √
5 Nahla .... wake her sick brother up. X
6 You .... forget to take a hat today. X





UNIT 5





1 Listen and write (True) or (False): (3)

1. Ancient Egyptian craftsmen made beautiful paintings and sculptures. (   )
2. They used to bake bread and cook meals. (   )
3. They made things from clay, wood, and gold. (   )

2 Listen and complete: (3)

1. Most people in Ancient Egypt worked as ....
2. They planted crops, usually .... like wheat, corn, and flax.
3. They grew vegetables and .... , too.

Reading

3 Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d: (4)

1. I want to be a .... I like making beautiful pots from clay.
   a) trader   b) scribe   c) fisherman   d) craftsman
2. A .... is a small ecosystem.
   a) sea   b) desert   c) rockpool   d) rainforest
3. Walid .... clean the hippos' teeth.
   a) mustn't   b) must   c) shouldn't   d) wasn't
4. I .... in a team when I'm playing football.
   a) works   b) worked   c) working   d) work

4 Read and match (A) with (B): (4)

A

1. Everyone in Ancient Egypt ...
2. When you work in a team, ...
3. Youssef plays the piano.
4. A non-living thing is ...

B

a. (   ) something that isn't alive.
b. (   ) you work with other people.
c. (   ) worked very hard.
d. (   ) He's a pianist. SB
e. (   ) I'm no keen on being outside.

5 Read the text and answer the questions:



I'm Malek. When I grow up, I don't want to work with animals because they scare me! I'm not keen on being outside, so I want an office job. I love playing computer games. I also really enjoy solving problems. So, when I grow up, I want to be a computer programmer. So, in my job, I will do both! I also enjoy working with other people. There will be a lot of people in my team. We won't always agree, but we will work out the best solutions.

A Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

1 Malek doesn't like to be ....

a) inside b) outside c) in a team d) with people

2 The underlined word 'scare' means ....

a) help b) play c) run d) make afraid

B Answer the following questions:

3 Why doesn't Malek want to work with animals? ....

4 What does Malek want to be when he grows up? ....

Writing

6 Reorder the words to make correct sentences:

(4)

1 become – Women – even – could – pharaohs. ....

2 Soha – in – a – works – Mrs – school. ....

3 can – a rockpool – Ecosystems – be – like – small. ....

4 the – must – Nadim – up – kitchen – tidy. ....

7 Punctuate the following:

(1)

what is Walid's job

....

8 Write a text of about FORTY (40) words using the following guiding elements:

(5)

"Jobs in Ancient Egypt"

"worked hard – most people worked as"

....

....

....

....







85 : 100%
Well done!



1 Read and complete the dialog:

6

vet – do – animals

Adel : What job do you want to .... when you grow up?

Ahmed : I want to be a ....

Adel : Do you like ....?

Ahmed : Yes, I do.

2 Choose the correct answer:

5

1 (Traders – Scribes – Fishermen) in Ancient Egypt knew how to read and write well.

2 Sunlight and rocks are (living – non-living – plant) things.

3 (Ecosystem – Sunlight – Rockpool) means all the animals, plants, rocks, etc., in a place.

4 My sister (study – studies – studying) at Mansoura University.

5 You (must – mustn't – does) forget your umbrella. It is raining.

3 Write a short paragraph of FOUR sentences:

"Ecosystems"

....

....

....

....

....

Unit 6 What's the weather like?

ما هي حالة الطقس؟



Unit Overview

Student's book Exercises | Al-Azhar | Answers 100%

- By the end of this unit, the student will be able to:

بنهاية هذه الوحدة، سيكون التلميذ قادرا على أن:

- listen, read, research, and write about the weather.
- read and listen to a short story about a heat wave.
- use adverbs of frequency with the present simple.
- learn to distinguish the /p/ and /b/ sounds and silent letters in words.
- write an account of extreme weather.
- research and make a leaflet about what to do in extreme weather.

Did you know?

- The hottest day ever in Egypt was 51.1°C, in Aswan.

I can find it out!

- Heavy rain, strong winds, and *thunderstorms happened in Egypt in March 2020. Airports and highways were closed. Schools and some government offices were closed, too.

*thunderstorms عواصف رعدية



Lesson 1

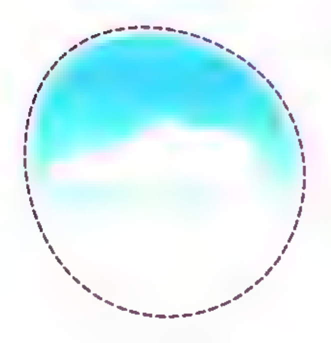
The weather





Listen, point, and say: استمع، أشر، وقل:

Main vocabulary



cloud
سحابة



rain
مطر



snow
جليد



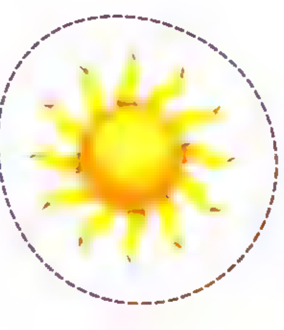
rainbow
قوس قزح



storm
عاصفة



wind
رياح

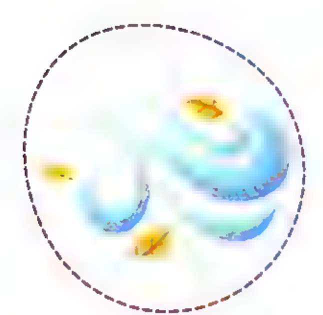




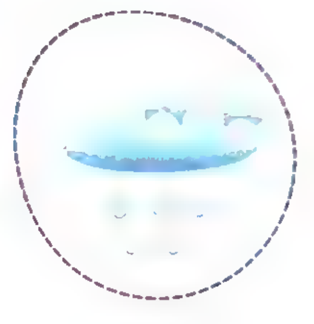
sun
شمس



ice
ثلج



windy
عاصف



rainy
ممطر



cloudy
غائم



sunny
مشمس



Let's say it right!

- لاحظ أن حرف الـ (c) ينطق /s/ إذا أتى بعده (e – i – y) كما فى (ice).
- لاحظ أن حرف الـ (th) ينطقان /ð/ كما فى (weather).

Extra vocabulary

weather	طقس	news	أخبار	normal (adj.)	طبيعي
finally	أخيرًا	variety	تنوع	although	بالرغم من
dry (adj.)	جاف	summers	فصول الصيف	temperature	درجة الحرارة
degrees	درجات	winters	فصول الشتاء	cooler (adj.)	أكثر برودة
special (adj.)	خاص/ مميز	climate	مناخ	cool (adj.)	بارد
warm (adj.)	دافئ	little (adj.)	قليل	south	الجنوب

Conjugation of verbs تصريف الأفعال

Regular verbs أفعـــال منتظمـة

Present		Past	Present		Past
rain	تمطر	rained	believe	يصدق	believed

Irregular verbs أفعال غير منتظمة

Present		Past	Present		Past
bring	يحضر	brought	mean	يعني	meant

Expressions and Phrases

What about?	ماذا عن؟	Stay at home!	ابق في المنزل!
goes to	تصل إلى	goes down to	تنخفض إلى
keep cool	يحافظ على برودته	in the day	في فترة النهار
keep warm	يحافظ على دفئه	at night	في فترة الليل
per year	سنويًا	by the sea	بجانب البحر
eight times more	أكثر بثماني مرات	that's why	ولذلك

Vocabulary Check

تتكون بعض الصفات بإضافة حرف الـ (y) للأسماء

e.g. rain مطر ⟶ rainy ممطر   cloud سحابة ⟶ cloudy غائم

weather: الطقس
الطقس حدث محدد - مثل عاصفة أو يوم حار - يحدث خلال فترة زمنية قصيرة.

climate: المناخ
المناخ هو متوسط الأحوال الجوية في مكان على مدار ٣٠ عامًا أو أكثر.

Check point

Choose the correct answer:

1 When the air is strong, it's always (rainy – windy – sunny – cloudy).
2 It's (snowy – cloudy – hot – sunny) today. Let's go out and enjoy the sun.
3 The (rainbow – ice – storm – wind) has seven colors.
4 We didn't see the sun because it was so (hot – cloudy – sunny – shiny).





Listen, read, and role-play:

استمع، اقرأ، وتبادل الأدوار:

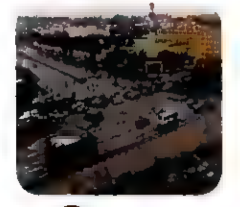




Good morning, everyone! I'm bringing you the news of the weather in Egypt today. It's going to be rainy in Cairo.

صباح الخير جميعًا! أحمل لكم أخبار الطقس فى مصر اليوم. سيكون الجو ممطرًا فى القاهرة.





Presenter

Rainy in Cairo? How often does it rain in Cairo? It's always sunny there!

ممطر فى القاهرة؟ كم مرة تمطر فى القاهرة؟ الجو دائمًا مشمس هناك!





Weatherwoman

I know, but today it's rainy.

أعلم ، لكن الطقس اليوم ممطر.

Presenter



What about Sharm El-Sheikh?



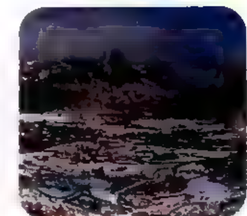
ماذا عن شرم الشيخ؟



Weatherwoman

It's never very cold in Sharm El-Sheikh, but today we have some ice.

الجو ليس باردًا أبدًا فى شرم الشيخ، ولكن لدينا اليوم بعض الجليد.



Presenter

I don't believe it! What about Alexandria?

لا أصدق ذلك! ماذا عن الإسكندرية؟



Weatherwoman

It's going to be windy. That's normal – it is sometimes windy in Alexandria.

سيكون عاصفًا. هذا طبيعى - أحيانًا يكون الجو عاصفًا فى الإسكندرية.



Presenter

Well, thank you. And, finally, what about Luxor?

حسنًا، شكرًا لك. وأخيرًا ماذا عن الأقصر؟



Weatherwoman

Oh, this is very important: Luxor is going to have a storm, so stay at home!

أوه، هذا مهم جدًّا: الأقصر ستواجه عاصفة، لذا ابق فى المنزل!



Look and read: انظر واقرأ:

The weather in Egypt الطقس فى مصر

We have a nice variety of weather in Egypt, although it is usually very dry. We have very hot summers and the temperature sometimes goes to 50 degrees in some places! Our winters are cooler, and the temperatures can go down to around 12 degrees.
The desert has a very special climate, with very hot days and very cold nights. The temperature can go to 0 degrees. This means that the people who live in the desert try to keep cool in the day and warm at night.



It doesn't often rain in Cairo – there's only about 25 mm of rain every year. It's very little when you look at London: London has about 600 mm per year. Now you can see why the Nile is so important for everyone in Egypt. It brings the water from the south.
By the sea, it rains a lot more – Alexandria has around eight times more rain than Cairo. That's why it's very green!



Check point

1 How is the climate in Egypt's desert?

....

2 How much rain is there in Cairo?

....

الترجمة: ● لدينا تنوع رائع فى الطقس فى مصر، بالرغم من أنها عادة ما تكون جافة جدًّا. لدينا صيف حار جدًّا وتصل درجة الحرارة فى بعض الأحيان إلى 50 درجة فى بعض الأماكن! الشتاء لدينا أكثر برودة، ويمكن أن تنخفض درجات الحرارة وصولًا إلى حوالى 12 درجة. تتمتع الصحراء بمناخ خاص جدًّا، مع أيام حارة جدًّا وليالٍ شديدة البرودة. تصل درجة الحرارة إلى صفر درجة مئوية. هذا يعنى أن الناس الذين يعيشون فى الصحراء يحاولون أن يحافظوا على البرودة فى النهار والدفء فى الليل.
● القاهرة لا تمطر كثيرًا- يوجد حوالى 25 ملم فقط من المطر كل عام. إنها قليلة جدًّا عندما تنظر إلى لندن: لندن لديها حوالى 600 ملم لكل عام. الآن يمكنك أن ترى لماذا النيل مهم جدًّا للجميع فى مصر. إنه يجلب الماء من الجنوب.
● بجانب البحر، تمطر أكثر بكثير. الإسكندرية تمطر حوالى ثمانى مرات أكثر من القاهرة. هذا هو السبب فى أنها خضراء جدًّا!





• Remembering • Understanding • Applying • Analyzing • Evaluating • Creating



1 Listen and write T (True) or F (False):

1. It's going to be sunny in Cairo. ( )
2. Today we have some ice in Sharm El-Sheikh. ( )
3. It's going to be hot in Alexandria. ( )



2 Read and match (A) with (B):

A

1. We have very hot summers ...
2. It doesn't often rain in Cairo.
3. Our winters are cooler, ...
4. Luxor is going to have a storm, ...

B

a. ( ) There's about 25 mm of rain every year.
b. ( ) It's never very cold in Sharm El-Sheikh.
c. ( ) and the temperature goes to 50 degrees.
d. ( ) so stay at home.
e. ( ) and the temperature goes down to 12 degrees.



3 Read the text and answer the questions:

We have a nice variety of weather in Egypt. In Cairo, it doesn't often rain; there's only about 25 mm of rain every year. It's very little when you look at London: London has about 600 mm per year. Now you can see why the Nile is so important for everyone in Egypt. It brings the water from the south. By the sea, it rains a lot more – Alexandria has around eight times more rain than Cairo. That's why it's very green!

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

1. There's only 25 mm of rain in ....

   a) Cairo   b) London   c) Alexandria   d) England

2. The underlined word "Nile" is a ....

   a) lake   b) river   c) sea   d) pond

Answer the following questions:

3 How much does it rain in London per year?

....

4 Why is the Nile important for Egypt?

....

4 Reorder the words to make correct sentences:



1 does – in – How – Cairo – it – often – rain?

....

2 to – degrees – The temperature – goes – 50 – sometimes.

....

3 brings – the – The Nile – the south – from – water.

....

4 in – It – windy – Alexandria – is – sometimes.

....

5 Punctuate the following:



london has about 600 mm per year

....

6 Write a text of about FORTY (40) words using the following guiding elements:



"The weather in Egypt"

City	Cairo
Weather	rainy

....

....

....

....



Lessons 2 & 3

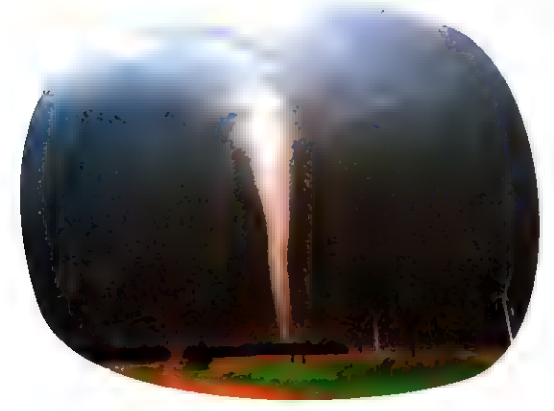




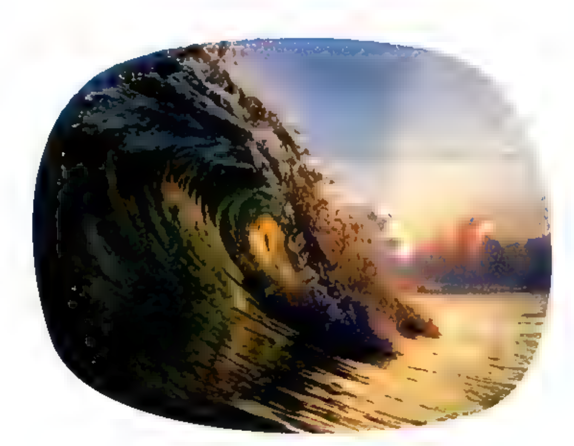
Extreme weather الطقس القاسى



Listen, point, and say: استمع، أشر، وقل:



tornado
إعصار



tidal wave
موجة عارمة



strong winds /storm
رياح شديدة / عاصفة



sandstorm
عاصفة رملية



flood
فيضان



heat wave
موجة حارة

Extra vocabulary

season	فصل من فصول السنة	weekend	عطلة نهاية الأسبوع	above	فوق
shade	ظل	store	متجر	watermelon	بطيخة
grapes	عنب	lemon	ليمون	lemonade	عصير الليمون
suddenly	فجأة	kind (adj.)	طيب / عطوف	lady	سيدة
son	ابن	worried (adj.)	قلقان	quiet (adj.)	هادئ
voice	صوت (إنسان)	floor	أرضية	nearby	بالقرب من

Conjugation of verbs تصريف الأفعال

Regular verbs أفعـــال منتظمـة

Present		Past	Present		Past
stay	يبقى	stayed	pass	يمر بـ	passed
knock	يطرق / يخبط	knocked	reply	يرد / يجيب	replied

Irregular verbs أفعال غير منتظمة

Present		Past	Present		Past
become	يصبح	became	hear	يسمع	heard

Expressions and Phrases

goes very high	ترتفع جدًا	to cool us down	لتبريدنا
come back	يعود	on the shady side	على الجانب المظلل
past all our friends' houses	مرورًا بمنازل كل أصدقائنا	hear a cry	يسمع صرخة
in her 70s	في السبعينات من عمرها	a bit open	مفتوح قليلًا
at first	في البداية	what to do	ما الذي يجب أن نفعله
come running	يأتي مسرعًا	get .... onto a chair	يضع ..... على كرسي
feel ill	يشعر بالتعب	fell down	تسقط أرضًا
lying on the floor	ملقاة على الأرض		

I can find it out: Egypt experienced the coldest weather in ten years in January 2022. It was very cold during the daytime and frost at night for up to a month.

شهدت مصر أبرد طقس منذ عشر سنوات في يناير ٢٠٢٢. كان الطقس شديد البرودة في النهار وصقيعًا في الليل لمدة تصل إلى شهر.



My heat wave story قصتي للموجة الحارة



Look and read: انظر واقرأ:

The beginning

1 The very hot summer became a heat wave. A heat wave is when the temperature goes very high, above 40 degrees, and no one can do anything. We stayed in the shade and tried to drink lots of water. Mom asked me and my friend Lamia to go to the store to buy watermelon, grapes, and lemons to make lemonade to cool us down. We went to the store. We came back on the shady side of the street, and past all our friends' houses.



The middle

2 Suddenly, as we were passing Mrs Sohair's house, we heard a cry. Mrs Sohair is a very kind lady in her 70s and lives with her son, but he goes to work in the day. Lamia and I were worried and Mrs Sohair's door was a bit open, so we knocked and called 'Mrs Sohair!' At first there was no reply, then we heard a quiet voice, 'I'm here!' We went into the kitchen and she was on the floor! 'Help me!' she said. At first, we didn't know what to do, but then I ran outside and saw Mr Monib, who works nearby. 'Mr Monib, please help Mrs Sohair!' I called. Mr Monib came running. We all helped get Mrs Sohair onto a chair, then we gave her lots of water and some of our fruit.

The end

3 She said she went to the kitchen to get some water, but she felt ill and fell down because it was so hot. She couldn't get up. She was very happy we heard her, and we were happy we could help her!

Check point

1 What did mom ask them to buy? Why? ....

2 Why did Mrs Sohair feel ill? ....

الترجمة:

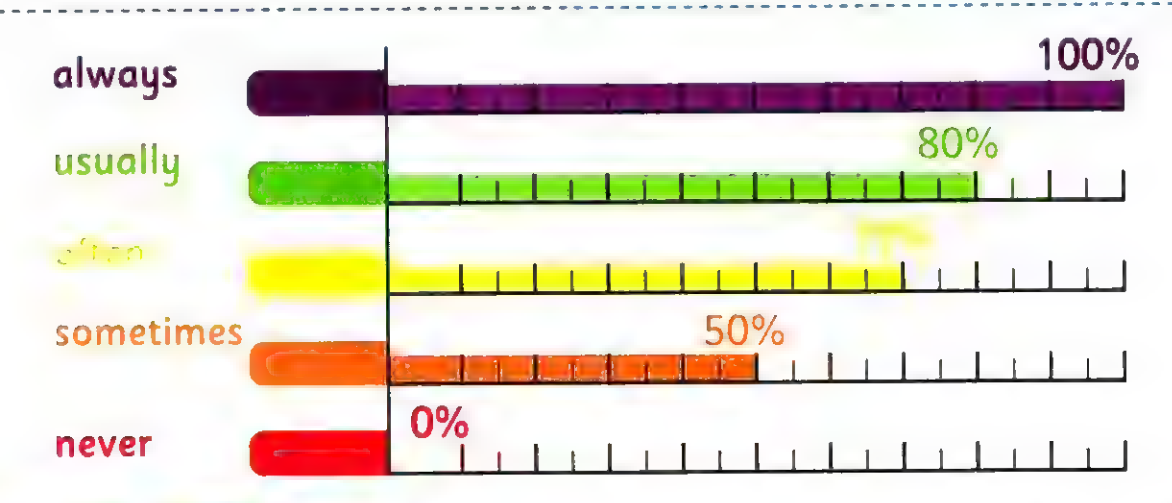
- أصبح الصيف شديد الحرارة موجة حارة. تحدث الموجة الحارة عندما ترتفع درجة الحرارة بشكل كبير فوق 40 درجة، ولا يستطيع أحد فعل أى شيء. بقينا فى الظل وحاولنا شرب الكثير من الماء. طلبت أمى منى ومن صديقتى لمياء الذهاب إلى المتجر لشراء البطيخ والعنب والليمون لصنع عصير الليمون لتبريدنا. ذهبنا إلى المتجر. عدنا على الجانب المظلل من الشارع، ومررنا على منازل أصدقائنا.
- فجأة ونحن نمر على منزل السيدة سهير سمعنا صرخة. السيدة سهير سيدة طيبة للغاية فى السبعينيات من عمرها وتعيش مع ابنها، لكنه يذهب إلى العمل فى النهار. شعرت أنا ولمياء بالقلق وكان باب السيدة سهير مفتوحًا بعض الشيء، لذلك طرقنا ونادينا «السيدة سهير!». فى البداية لم يكن هناك رد، ثم سمعنا صوتًا هادئًا، «أنا هنا!» ذهبنا إلى المطبخ وكانت على الأرض! قالت: «ساعدونى» فى البداية، لم نكن نعرف ما الذى يجب أن نفعله. لكننى بعد ذلك ركضت إلى الخارج ورأيت السيد منيب الذى يعمل فى الجوار. ناديت «سيد منيب، من فضلك ساعد السيدة سهير!». جاء السيد منيب راكضًا. ساعدنا جميعًا فى حمل السيدة سهير على كرسى، ثم أعطيناها الكثير من الماء وبعض الفاكهة.
- قالت إنها كانت ذاهبة إلى المطبخ للحصول على بعض الماء، لكنها شعرت بالتعب وسقطت على الأرض؛ لأن الجو كان شديد الحرارة. لم تستطع النهوض. كانت سعيدة للغاية؛ لأننا سمعناها وكنا سعداء لأننا استطعنا مساعدتها!



Adverbs of frequency with the present simple
ظروف التكرار مع المضارع البسيط

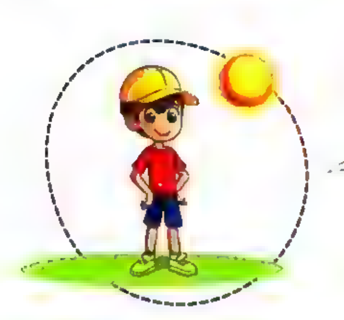
We use adverbs of frequency with the present simple to say how often we do something:

تستخدم ظروف التكرار مع المضارع البسيط لنقول كم مرة نفعل الشيء:



Form: التكوين

Subject (فاعل) → adverbs of frequency → main verb (الفعل الأساسي)

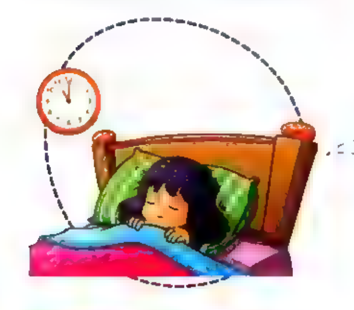


I **always** go to the club on sunny Saturdays.

أنا دائمًا أذهب إلى النادى فى أيام السبت المشمسة.

لاحظ أن (verb to be) يسبق ظروف التكرار:

Subject (فاعل) → verb to be (am / is / are) → adverbs of frequency



I'm **always** in bed at 11 pm.

أنا دائمًا ما أكون نائمة الساعة ١١ مساء.

Remember

Present Simple

- I / We / They / You / اسم جمع + (inf) مصدر الفعل ...
- He / She / It / اسم مفرد + (inf) + (s, es, ies) ...

Wh-questions with "How often ...?" in the present simple tense:

السؤال باستخدام أداة الاستفهام «كم مرة...؟» فى زمن المضارع البسيط:

Question

How often → do + (I/we/they/you/اسم جمع) / does + (he/she/it/اسم مفرد) → (inf) مصدر الفعل ...?



Answer

Subject + (always / usually / often / sometimes / never) + main verb ... .

OR

Subject + (am / is / are) + (always/ usually/ often/ sometimes/ never) ... .



How often do you play tennis?

كم مرة تلعب تنس؟

I never play tennis. I can't play!

أنا لا ألعب التنس أبدًا. لا أستطيع!



Check point

Choose the correct answer:

1. She (often – always – never – sometimes) drinks milk. She doesn't like it.
2. I usually (visit – visits – visiting – to visit) my grandma on Fridays.
3. A: How (tall – often – many – much) do you go swimming?
   B: I sometimes go swimming on weekends.
4. I (never – always – often – usually) watch TV at night. I watch it every day.





Listen, point, and say:

استمع، أشر، وقل:

We make the sounds /p/ and /b/ at the front of our mouths, by pressing our lips together. But they are very different.

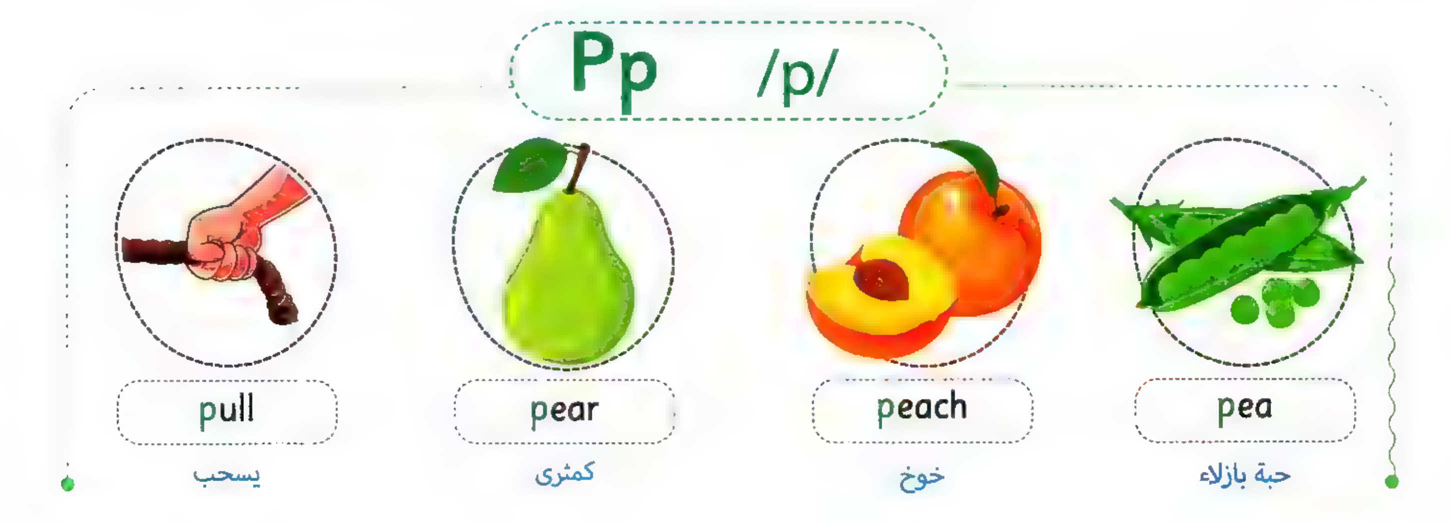
نصنع الأصوات /p/ و /b/ في مقدمة أفواهنا، بالضغط على شفاهنا معًا. لكنهم مختلفون جدًا.

Pp
/p/

The /p/ sound is unvoiced. This means air comes out of our mouth when we say it. When you say /p/, the paper moves.

الصـوت /p/ غيـر مسـموع. هـذا يعنـي أن الهـواء يخـرج مـن أفواهنـا عندمـا نقـول ذلـك. عندمـا تقـول /p/ تتحـرك الورقـة.





Bb
/b/

The /b/ sound is voiced. This means the paper doesn't move when you say it.

الصوت /b/ مسموع. هذا يعني أن الورقة لا تتحرك عندما تقول ذلك.





Silent letters الحروف الصامتة



Listen, point, and say: استمع، أشر، وقل:

In English, there are some words with silent letters – letters we don't pronounce.

في اللغة الإنجليزية، توجد بعض الكلمات ذات الحروف الصامتة - الحروف التي لا ننطقها.

climb	two	hour	island	knife	write
يتسلق	اثنان	ساعة	جزيرة	سكينة	يكتب

lamb	wrist	knee	answer
خروف صغير	رسغ	ركبة	إجابة

castle	sign
قلعة	علامة/ لافتة

He was climbing on an island with his two cats. He fell onto a beach and hurt his wrist. But he was very lucky – he had a knife so he could make a bandage and write a message in the sand. Two hours later, people came to save him!

كان يتسلق جزيرة مع قطتيه. سقط على الشاطئ وأصاب معصمه. لكنه كان محظوظاً جدًّا - كان لديه سكين لذلك تمكن من صنع ضمادة وكتب رسالة على الرمال. بعد ساعتين جاء الناس لإنقاذه!







• Remembering • Understanding • Applying • Analyzing • Evaluating • Creating

1 Listen and complete:



1 Nahla .... gets up early at 6.30 in the morning.

2 She .... takes a short shower, then she reads a book.

3 She .... eats breakfast at 8 am with her parents.

2 Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:



1 When there's lots of water in the streets, it's a ....

a) tornado b) heat wave c) flood d) sandstorm

2 Maha .... takes the bus to school. She takes it every day.

a) never b) sometimes c) always d) often

3 In a heat wave, you must stay in the ....

a) storm b) rain c) sun d) shade

4 How often .... Walaa make dinner?

a) do b) does c) did d) doing

3 Read and match (A) with (B):



A	B
1 I often sit on our balcony ...	a. ( ) on hot nights.
2 I never play tennis.	b. ( ) in the kitchen.
3 We sometimes help mom ...	c. ( ) B: Always.
4 A: How often do you watch TV?	d. ( ) Sure.
	e. ( ) I can't play it.





4 Read the text and answer the questions:

4

My name is Amira. Yesterday, we had a very bad heat wave in Cairo. The temperature was above 40 degrees. We couldn't go outside. We had to stay at home, but we needed to buy some fruits and lemons to make lemonade. I went outside with my sister, and we walked on the shady side of the street. When suddenly we heard a cry from Mrs Hala's house. Her door was open. We entered her house and found her on the floor. She felt ill and fell down because of the heat wave.

A Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

1 The temperature was above .... degrees.

a) 40 b) 20 c) 30 d) 50

2 They needed to buy some fruits and .... to make lemonade.

a) apples b) oranges c) lemons d) grapes

B Answer the following questions:

3 What did they hear? ....

4 What happened to Mrs Hala? ....

5 Reorder the words to make correct sentences:

4

1 do – How – they – tennis – often – play? ....

2 have – I – lunch – a sandwich – usually – for. ....

3 very – summer – became – The – wave – hot – a heat. ....

4 tired – Ola – work – is – after – never. ....

6 Write a text of about FORTY (40) words using the following guiding elements:

5

"My daily routine"

get up – never play video games

....

....

....

....





Lessons 4 & 5



A Writing

An account of extreme weather وصف لحدث طقس قاسٍ



Look and read: انظر واقرأ:

I was at school with my classmates[1]. Then it started to get dark. We went outside. Then I saw the tornado and it was very frightening[2]. It was a very big, wide, black cloud. As it came near us, it was getting bigger and it was twisting[3] around. We could see things in it, like doors and bits of houses[4]! When it was closer, it got even wider and darker. The next day, we found out[5] that the tornado hurt[6] a lot of people, and destroyed[7] many homes and other buildings.



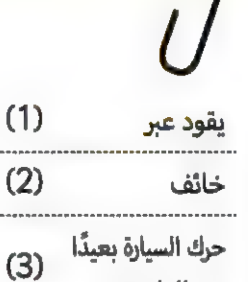
كنت فى المدرسة مع زملائى فى الفصل. ثم بدأت السماء تظلم. ذهبنا للخارج. ثم رأيت الإعصار وكان مخيفًا جدًّا. كان سحابة سوداء كبيرة وعريضة. عندما اقترب منا، كان يكبر وكان يلتف حولنا. يمكننا أن نرى أشياء فيه، مثل الأبواب وقطع من المنازل! عندما كان أقرب، أصبح أكثر اتساعًا وأكثر ظلمةً. فى اليوم التالى، اكتشفنا أن الإعصار أصاب الكثير من الناس ودمر العديد من المنازل والمبانى الأخرى.

(1) زملاء الفصل
(2) مخيف
(3) يلتوى
(4) أجزاء من المنازل
(5) اكتشفنا/وجدنا
(6) يؤذى
(7) دمر

An account of a storm

One day, my family and I were driving through[1] the desert to visit my cousins. After twenty minutes, I looked out of the window and saw a sandstorm. Soon, there was a lot of sand in the air outside the car and it was very difficult to see. We closed all the windows, but it was now very dark. There were other cars on the road. Were they going to hit us? I was really scared[2]. My father moved the car off the road[3] and we stopped. We didn't see any more cars on the road, but the sandstorm moved very slowly. Then, suddenly, it moved away[4]. We saw the sun again and drove on through the desert!

ذات يوم، كنت أنا وعائلتى نقود سيارتنا فى الصحراء لزيارة أبناء عمومتى. بعد عشرين دقيقة، نظرت من النافذة ورأيت عاصفة رملية. سرعان ما كان هناك الكثير من الرمال فى الهواء خارج السيارة وكان من الصعب للغاية أن نرى. أغلقنا جميع النوافذ، لكن الآن أصبح الجو مظلمًا للغاية. كانت هناك سيارات أخرى على الطريق. هل سيرتطمون بنا؟ كنت خائفة حقًّا. أبعد والدى السيارة عن الطريق وتوقفنا. لم نر المزيد من السيارات على الطريق، لكن العاصفة الرملية تحركت ببطء شديد. ثم فجأة، تحركت بعيدًا. لقد رأينا الشمس مرة أخرى وانطلقنا فى الصحراء!



(1) يقود عبر
(2) خائف
(3) حرك السيارة بعيدًا عن الطريق
(4) تحرك بعيدًا

Tips for keeping safe in extreme weather
نصائح للحفاظ على سلامتك فى الطقس القاسى

Keeping safe in extreme heat
البقاء فى مأمن فى الحرارة الشديدة

Drink lots of water, even if you don't feel thirsty.
اشرب الكثير من الماء، حتى لو لم تشعر بالعطش.

Try to spend time in cool buildings with air-conditioning.
حاول قضاء الوقت فى المبانى الباردة مع مكيفات الهواء.

Open the windows when there's a cool wind.
افتح النوافذ عندما تكون الرياح باردة.

Eat small, light meals.
تناول وجبات صغيرة وخفيفة.

Wear light, cool clothing.
ارتدِ ملابس خفيفة ومنعشة.

Don't go outside. If you must go outside, stay in the shade.
لا تخرج. إذا اضطررت للخروج، ابق فى الظل.

Keeping safe in a sandstorm
البقاء فى مأمن فى العاصفة الرملية

Wear a scarf to protect your face.
ارتدِ وشاحًا لحماية وجهك.

Stay inside so the sand can't get in your mouth.
ابق بالداخل حتى لا تدخل الرمال فى فمك.

If you're driving, try to get to the side of the road so you can stop your car.
إذا كنت تقود السيارة، فحاول الوصول إلى جانب الطريق حتى تتمكن من إيقاف سيارتك.

If you're at home, make sure your windows are shut so no sand can get in.
إذا كنت فى المنزل، فتأكد من إغلاق النوافذ حتى لا تدخل الرمال.

Cover your head and face as much as possible.
قم بتغطية رأسك ووجهك قدر الإمكان.

Turn off air-conditioning to stop the sand coming in.
قم بإيقاف تشغيل مكيف الهواء لمنع دخول الرمال.



Look and read: انظر واقرأ:



B Project

A leaflet about keeping safe in extreme weather
نشرة حول البقاء بأمان فى الطقس القاسى

What might happen in a storm?
ما الذى يمكن أن يحدث فى العاصفة؟



- There might be very strong winds.

من الممكن أن تكون هناك رياح قوية.

- There might be heavy rain and lightning.

من الممكن أن تحدث أمطار غزيرة وبرق.

- It might not be safe to go outside – electric wires[1] could fall.

قد لا يكون الخروج آمنًا - الأسلاك الكهربائية يمكن أن تقع.

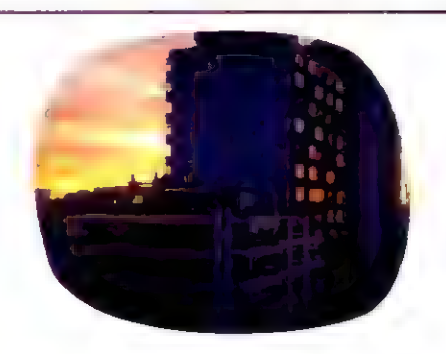
- There might be a power cut[2].

قد يكون هناك انقطاع فى التيار الكهربائى.

- People on the street, in houses, or in cars might need your help.

قد يكون الناس فى الشارع أو فى المنازل أو فى السيارات فى حاجة إلى مساعدتك.

How can you protect yourself?
كيف تستطيع حماية نفسك؟



- Stay inside and keep dry.

ابق فى الداخل وحافظ على جفافك.

- Make sure you have candles and torches[3] – there might be a power cut.

تأكد من وجود الشموع والمصابيح - قد يكون هناك انقطاع فى التيار الكهربائى.

- Contact your friends and family to check[4] they are safe.

اتصل بأصدقائك وعائلتك للتحقق من أنهم بأمان.

- Don't go anywhere by train – this could be unsafe.

لا تذهب إلى أى مكان بالقطار - فقد يكون هذا غير آمن.

- Help anyone who is afraid.

ساعد أى شخص خائف.

- Don't stand under trees in case[5] lightning[6] strikes[7].

لا تقف تحت الأشجار فى حالة حدوث صواعق.

- Don't stand near wires – they could fall and give you an electric shock[8].

لا تقف بالقرب من الأسلاك - فقد تسقط وتسبب لك صدمة كهربائية.

يتأكد (4)	كشافات (3)	انقطاع التيار (2)	أسلاك كهربية (1)
صدمة كهربية (8)	يضرب (7)	البرق (6)	فى حالة (5)

• Remembering • Understanding • Applying • Analyzing • Evaluating • Creating

1 Listen and complete:



1 Storms are dangerous extreme .... conditions.
2 There might be heavy .... in a storm.
3 There might be a .... cut.

2 Read and match (A) with (B):



A

1 Drink lots of water, ...
2 If you must go outside, ...
3 Don't stand under trees ...
4 Open the windows, ...

B

a. (   ) when there's a cool wind.
b. (   ) it was very frightening.
c. (   ) even if you don't feel thirsty.
d. (   ) stay in the shade.
e. (   ) in case lightning strikes.

3 Read the text and answer the questions:



One day, my family and I were driving through the desert to visit my cousins. After twenty minutes, I looked out of the window and saw a sandstorm. We closed all the windows, but it was now very dark. My father moved the car off the road and we stopped. We didn't see any more cars on the road, but the sandstorm moved very slowly. Then, suddenly, it moved away. We saw the sun again and drove on through the desert.

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

1 They were going in a/an ....

a) train   b) car   c) ferry   d) underground

2 The pronoun "it" refers to the ....

a) desert   b) sandstorm   c) window   d) road

Answer the following questions:

3 What extreme weather condition are they talking about?

....

4 What did they do to keep safe in that extreme weather condition?

....

4 Reorder the words to make correct sentences:

4

1 a scarf – Wear – protect – face – your – to.

....

2 cool – Spend – with – in – buildings – time – air-conditioning.

....

3 be – winds – There – strong – might – very.

....

4 you – candles – Make – and – torches – have – sure.

....

5 Punctuate the following:

1

cover your head and face as much as possible

....

6 Write a text of about FORTY (40) words using the following guiding elements:

5

"An extreme weather condition"

What is it? – What happened?

....

....

....

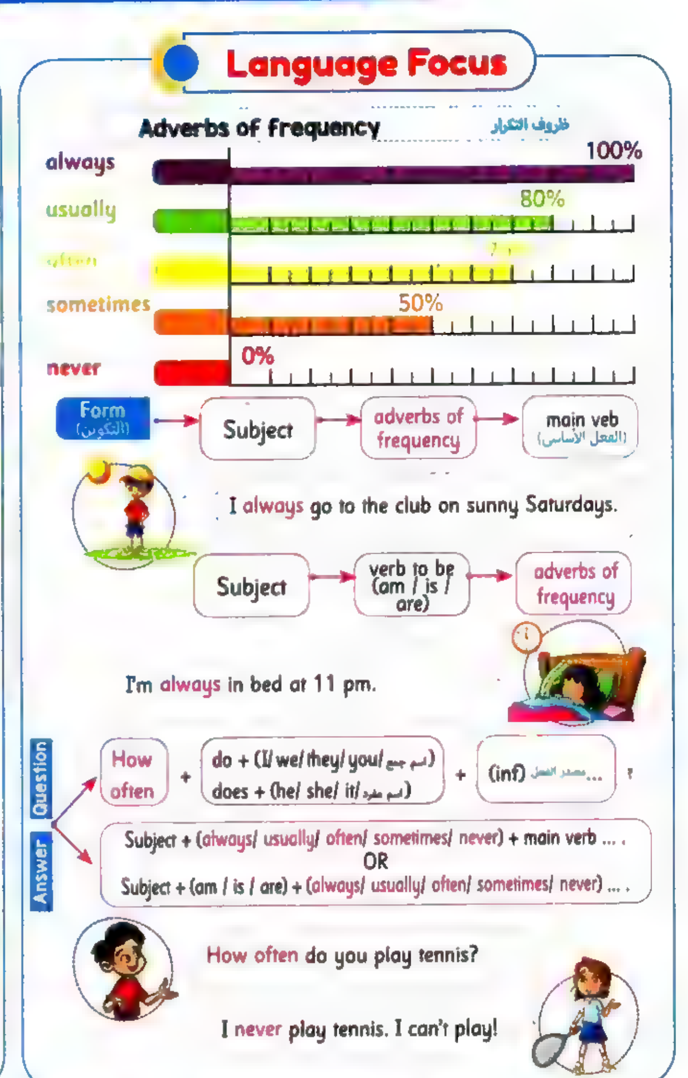
....

Unit 6 REVIEW

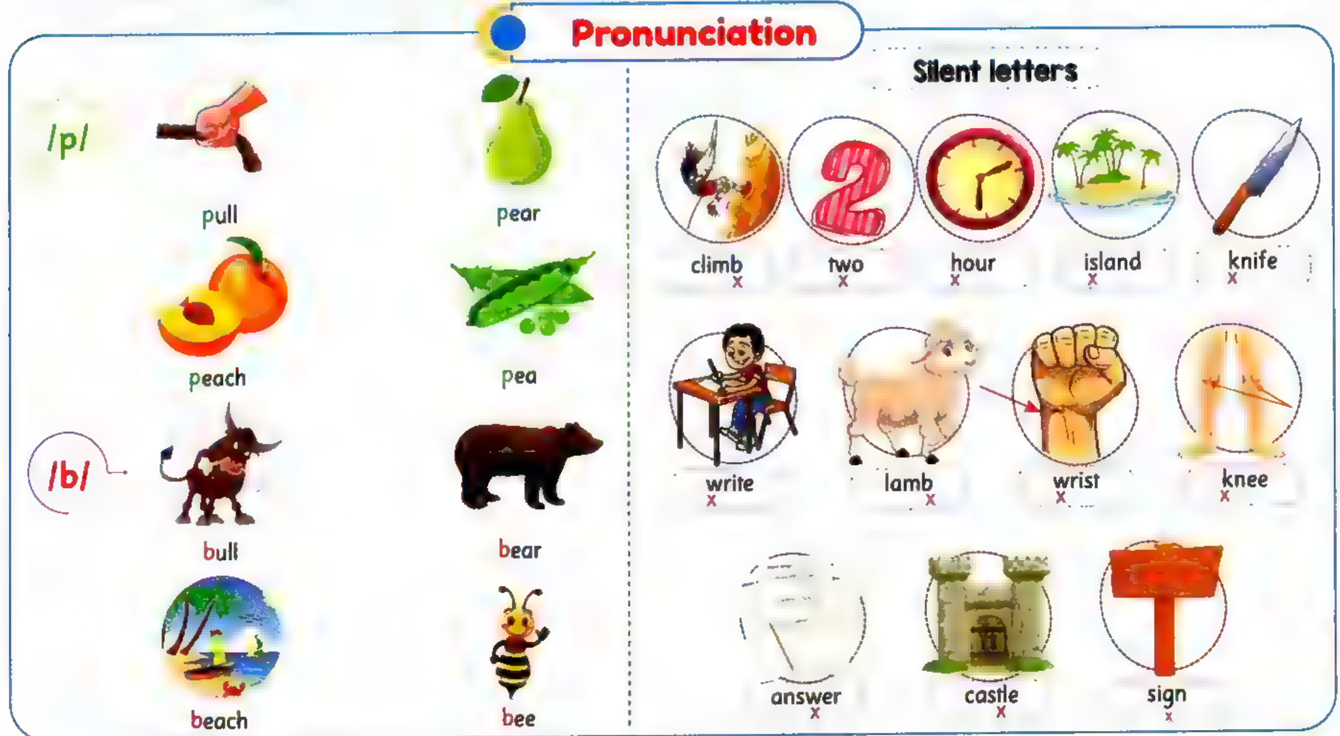
Vocabulary



Language Focus



Pronunciation





Unit 6 CHECK YOUR VOCABULARY



Lesson 1

سحابة	....	عاصفة	....
شمس	....	رياح	....
ثلج	....	قوس قزح	....
مطر	....	عاصف	....
غائم	....	ممطر	....
مشمس	....	جليد	....
درجات الحرارة	....	طقس	....
أخبار	....	تنوع	....
فصل من فصول السنة	....	ظل	....

Lessons 2 & 3

موجة عارمة	....	إعصار	....
رياح شديدة / عاصفة	....	عاصفة رملية	....
موجة حارة	....	فيضان	....
خوخ	....	ثور	....
بازلاء	....	دب	....
كمثرى	....	يسحب	....
نحلة	....	شاطئ	....
يتسلق	....	اثنان	....
ساعة	....	جزيرة	....
سكينة	....	يكتب	....
خروف صغير	....	رسغ	....
مدرسة	....	ركبة	....
إجابة	....	قلعة	....
علامة/لافتة	....		....

تأكد من حفظك لكلمات الدروس قبل البدء فى إجابة اختبار الوحدة.

WRITING TIME



How to write about your daily routine:

- I always (أمر تقوم به دائمًا) ......
- I often (أمر تقوم به عادة) ....
- I usually (أمر تقوم به غالبًا) .....
- I sometimes (أمر تقوم به أحيانًا) ....
- I never (أمر لا تقوم به أبدًا) .....

My daily routine

I always get up early at 6.30 in the morning. I often take a short shower, then I read a book. I help my mom make breakfast at 8 am in the kitchen. I usually eat breakfast at 8.30. I sometimes visit my grandparents on Friday. I never play video games. I can't play them.

How to present weather conditions:

I'm bringing you the news of the weather in Egypt today.

- It's going to be (حالة الطقس) in (اسم محافظة).
- It's never very (حالة الطقس نادرة الحدوث) in (اسم محافظة), but today (حالة الطقس).
- It's going to be (حالة الطقس) in (اسم محافظة).
- (اسم محافظة) is going to have a (ظاهرة جوية قاسية), so stay at home!

The weather in Egypt today

I'm bringing you the news of the weather in Egypt today. It's going to be rainy in Cairo. It's never very cold in Sharm El-Sheikh, but today we have some ice. It's going to be windy in Alexandria. Luxor is going to have a storm, so stay at home!

How to write about an extreme weather condition:

- (حالة الطقس) is (تعريف حالة الطقس) ...
- (حالة الطقس) is when (طبيعة حالة الطقس) ...
- To keep safe, (احتياطات للأمان) .....
- Try to (احتياطات للأمان) ...
- We must (احتياطات للأمان) ...

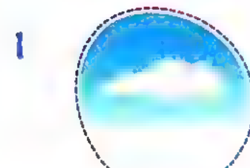
An account of a heat wave

A heat wave is the very hot summer. A heat wave is when the temperature goes very high, above 40 degrees. To keep safe, stay in the shade. Try to drink lots of water. Open the windows when there's a cool wind. We must wear light cool clothing, too.

لكي تتمكن من كتابة الموضوعات بشكل مميز، اتبع هذه الخطوات.

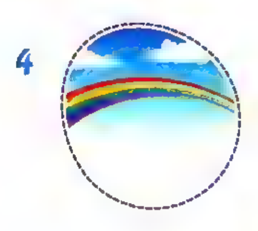
1 Look and write:

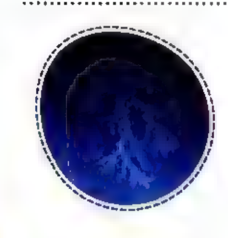
cloud – ice – rain – rainbow – snow – storm – sun – wind

1   ....

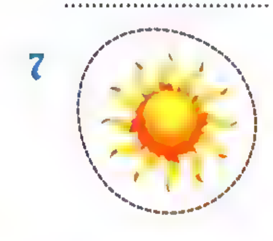
2  ....

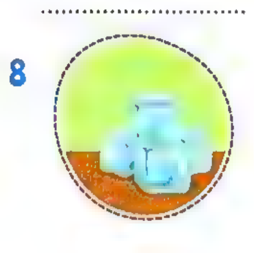
3  ....

4  ....

5  ....

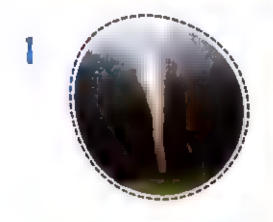
6  ....

7  ....

8  ....

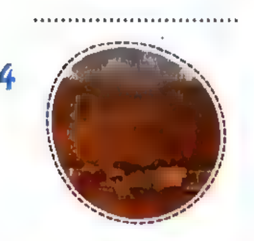
2 Look and write:

flood – heat wave – sandstorm – strong winds / storm – tidal wave – tornado

1  ....

2  ....

3  ....

4  ....

5  ....

6  ....

3 Put the words in the correct order to make sentences:

1 speak English / I / always / English class / in my /. ....

2 meat / She / red / eats / never /. ....

3 football / plays / He / with his friends / sometimes /. ....

4 wake up / We / before 7 am / sometimes /. ....

5 have / I / usually / a sandwich for lunch /. ....

6 Ola / work / never / is / after / tired /. ....

Test Yourself 30 — UNIT 6





1 Listen and write (True) or (False): 3

1. When there's a heat wave, drink little water. ( )
2. If you must go outside, stay in the sun. ( )
3. Try to spend time in cool buildings with air-conditioning. ( )

2 Listen and complete: 3

1. When there's a ...., stay inside and keep dry.
2. Make sure you have candles and ....
3. Don't stand under .... in case lightning strikes.

Reading

3 Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d: 4

1. When it's very hot and no one can do anything, it's called ....
   a) flood b) heat wave c) tidal wave d) tornado
2. A: How .... does it rain in the desert? B: It never rains in the desert.
   a) often b) fast c) old d) many
3. Sohila .... goes swimming in the Nile. She can't swim.
   a) always b) never c) usually d) often
4. There was a lot of water during the ....
   a) heat wave b) sandstorm c) flood d) wind

4 Read and match (A) with (B): 4

A

1. A: How often do you watch TV?
2. We have very hot summers, ...
3. When there's a sandstorm, ...
4. It rains in London much ...

B

a. ( ) more than it does in Cairo.
b. ( ) wear a scarf to protect your face.
c. ( ) B: I sometimes watch TV.
d. ( ) the temperature sometimes goes to 50 degrees.
e. ( ) wear light, cool clothing.

5 Read the text and answer the questions:



Noha is an active girl. She is in grade five. She always gets up early at 6.30 in the morning. She often takes a short shower, then she reads a book. She helps her mom make breakfast at 8.00 am in the kitchen. They usually eat breakfast at 8.30. She helps her mom clean the house. She goes to the park with her friends in the evening. She sometimes visits her grandparents on Friday. She never plays video games. She can't play them.

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

1 Noha is a /an .... girl.
   a) lazy   b) bad   c) active   d) naughty

2 Noha is in grade ....
   a) 3   b) 4   c) 5   d) 6

Answer the following questions:

3 How often does Noha play video games? ....

4 Summarize Noha's routine in the morning. ....

Writing

6 Reorder the words to make correct sentences:

4

1 Help – is – afraid – who – anyone.

....

2 often – How – she – does – dinner – make?

....

3 very – summers – We – hot – have.

....

4 sometimes – Nader – to – walks – school.

....

7 Punctuate the following:

1

don't go outside

....

8 Write a text of about FORTY (40) words using the following guiding elements:

5

"Heat wave"

A heat weave is – stay in shady side

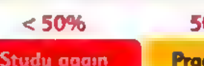
....

....

....

....





< 50%	50 : 64%	65 : 84%	85 : 100%
Study again	Practise more	Solve more exams	Well done!



1 Listen and choose the correct answer:

1 It's going to be .... in Cairo.
(windy – snowy – rainy)

2 Luxor is going to have a ...., so stay at home.
(heat wave – storm – sandstorm)

2 Read and choose the correct answer:

When there's a sandstorm, wear a scarf to protect your face. If you're at home, make sure your windows are shut so no sand can get in. Cover your head and face as much as possible. Stay inside so the sand can't get in your mouth. If you're driving, try to get to the side of the road so you can stop your car. Turn off air-conditioning to stop the sand coming in.

1 When there's a (tornado – sandstorm – heat wave), wear a scarf to protect your face.
2 In a sandstorm, make sure your windows are shut so no (air – water – sand) can get in.
3 In a sandstorm, stay (inside – outside – away) so the sand can't get in your mouth.
4 If you're driving, get to the side of the road to stop your (watch – car – mobile).
5 In a sandstorm, (turn on – turn off – switch on) air-conditioning to stop the sand coming in.

3 Writ a short paragraph (of FOUR sentences):

"Daily routine"

....

....

....

....

DECEMBER MONTHLY TEST







Listening

1 Listen and write (True) or (False): 3

1 When Sherif was young, he loved football. (   )
2 Sherif enjoys solving problems. (   )
3 There are 60 people in the team. (   )

2 Listen and complete: 3

1 Ecosystems can be very big, like the Amazon ....
2 The living things in a .... are fish, crabs, and seaweed.
3 The .... things are rocks, water, sand, and sunlight.

Reading

3 Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d: 4

1 .... used to weave beautiful clothes and make colorful pots.
a) Craftsmen b) Bakers c) Scribes d) Pharaohs
2 Something that isn't alive is ....
a) lazy b) living c) non-living d) active
3 My sister .... at Mansoura University.
a) study b) studies c) studying d) to study
4 You .... forget your umbrella. It is raining.
a) must b) mustn't c) should d) can

4 Read and match (A) with (B): 4

A

1 A "scribe" is someone ...
2 Everything in the natural world ...
3 We have very hot summers, ...
4 A: How often do you play football?

B

a. ( ) the temperature goes to 50 degrees.
b. ( ) who learned how to read and write.
c. ( ) is connected.
d. ( ) B: I always play football on Friday.
e. ( ) the temperature goes down to around 12 degrees.

5 Read the text and answer the questions: 6

My name is Sandy. I am in grade five. I always get up at six o'clock for school. I never get up late. I have my breakfast with my family and walk to school. I sometimes



take the school bus if I'm late. I learn English and French at school. We always speak English in the English class. During the break time, I often read a book. After school, I usually go to the park and eat shawerma. Every Friday, I visit my grandmother.

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

1 The word "shawerma" is a kind of ....

a) vegetables b) fruits c) chicken d) sweets

2 Sandy visits her grandmother .... a week.

a) once b) twice c) three times d) four times

Answer the following questions:

3 What languages does Sandy learn at school?

....

4 How often does Sandy read a book?

....

Writing

6 Reorder the words to make correct sentences: (4)

1 sometimes – cinema – I – to – the – go.

....

2 shower – How – you – often – do – a – have?

....

3 can – small – a rockpool – Ecosystems – like – be.

....

4 enjoy – problems – I – solving – really.

....

7 Punctuate the following: (1)

what are you doing, Ant

....

8 Write a text of about FORTY (40) words using the following guiding elements: (5)

"Keeping safe in a heat wave"

lots of water – cool buildings

....

....

....

....



Non-Fiction Reader 2

Aesop's Fables





Listen and say: استمع وقل:

Extra vocabulary

famous (adj.)	مشهور	writer	كاتب
Ancient Greece	اليونان القديمة	story	قصة
Fables	خرافات (اسم قصة)	moral	درس (هدف أخلاق)
teach (v.)	يدرس	helpful (adj.)	مساعد
patient (adj.)	صبور	blow (v.)	يهب
strong (adj.)	قوى	reply (v.)	يجيب
path	طريق/ مسار	traveler	مسافر
pull (v.)	يجذب (يشد)	let (v.)	يسمح/ يدع
tighter (adj.)	أكثر إحكامًا	tired (adj.)	مُتعَب

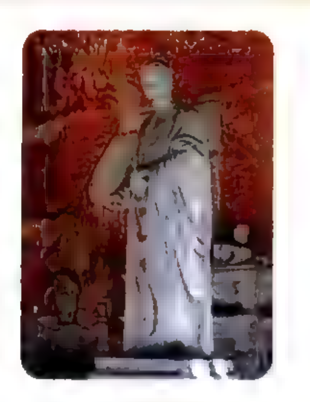
Expressions and Phrases

knock over	يُسقط	take off his coat	يخلع معطفه
came out	ظهرت	Oh dear!	يا إلهي!
that's better	هذا أفضل	blew away	هبت بعيدًا
(be) called	يُسمى/ يُدعى		





Look and read: انظر واقرأ:



Aesop was a very famous writer in Ancient Greece. He wrote stories called 'Fables' – they always had a moral[1]. A moral teaches us to be kind and helpful to other people. An example of a moral is: Be kind and patient with people.

(1) درس (هدف أخلاق)



The North Wind was trying to make the Sun angry. "I'm very strong," he said, "I'm stronger than you." He looked down and blew. He knocked over some trees on a path. "I'm not so sure you're stronger than me," replied the Sun, smiling.
At that moment, a man wearing a coat walked along the road. The Sun said to the Wind, "OK, let's see. Who can make the man take off his coat?" "Hmm", the Wind said, "Of course I'm going to win." He looked down at the traveler and he blew and blew. The man felt the Wind and he felt cold. He pulled his coat tighter[2] around him. He didn't let the wind blow off his coat. The Wind was angry, but he was tired and stopped. Then the Sun came out and began to shine. "Oh dear![3]" said the man "It's so hot!" He got so hot, he took off his coat. "That's better," he said.
The Sun looked at the North Wind and said, "I won." The North Wind was angry and blew away!

(2) أكثر إحكامًا

(3) يا إلهي!



1 Who won, the sun or the wind?

....

2 What is the moral of the story?

....

الترجمة:

- كان إيسوب كاتبًا مشهورًا جدًا فى اليونان القديمة. كتب قصصًا تسمى «خرافات» - كان لديهم دائمًا هدف أخلاقى. الأخلاق تعلمنا أن نكون طيبين ونساعد الآخرين. مثال على الأخلاق هو: كن طيبًا وصبورًا مع الناس.
- كانت ريح الشمال تحاول أن تثير غضب الشمس. فقالت: «أنا قوى منك." أنا أقوى منك. نظرت إلى الأسفل ونفخت. لقد أسقطت بعض الأشجار على الطريق. أجابت الشمس مبتسمة: «لست متأكدة من أنك أقوى منى». فى تلك اللحظة سار رجل يرتدى معطفًا على طول الطريق. قالت الشمس للريح: «حسنًا ، دعينا نرَ. من يستطيع أن يجعل الرجل يخلع معطفه؟ قالت الريح «هممم»، «بالطبع سأفوز». نظرت إلى المسافر ونفخت. شعر الرجل بالريح ثم شعر بالبرد. فشد معطفه بقوة حوله. لم يدع الريح تطير معطفه. الريح كانت غاضبة ولكن كانت متعبة وتوقفت. ثم ظهرت الشمس وبدأت تشرق. قال الرجل: يا إلهى، إن الجو حار جدًّا. لقد زادت درجة حرارته لدرجة أنه خلع معطفه. قال «هذا أفضل». نظرت الشمس إلى الريح الشمالية وقالت: «لقد فزت». كانت ريح الشمال غاضبة وهبت بعيدًا!

TAPE SCRIPTS



UNIT 1

Practice on Lesson 1

Farida : What's your favorite food, Nada?
Nada : Oh! That's easy. It's chocolate.
Farida : I like chocolate too, but I think it's unhealthy, isn't it?
Nada : Yes, but it's OK if you eat a little.
Farida : What's your favorite healthy food?
Nada : My favorite is mango.

Practice on Lesson 2

Mom : Ashraf, will you come to the market with me?
Ashraf : Yes, of course. What do we need to buy?
Mom : We need to buy bread and rice. What would you like for lunch on Saturday?
Ashraf : Oh, I would like koshari, please. It's my favorite!
Mom : OK, is there any butter in the fridge?
Ashraf : No, there isn't.

Practice on Lesson 3

Mom : What are you doing, Nour?
Nour : I'm reading a story. It's called "*Jack and the beanstalk*".
Mom : Great. What is it about?
Nour : It's about a boy who saves a magic hen and becomes rich.
Mom : What do you think about the story?
Nour : I liked it because it teaches us to help others when we can.

Practice on Lessons 4 & 5

My favorite fruit is mango. Mango grows in Egypt. We can make a lot of drinks and dishes with it. We can make delicious mango juice or cocktail juice. We can also make a fruit salad and a mango cake. It's too easy to make. I can give you the instructions.

Test Yourself

1. Marwan eats too much unhealthy food. He always has cheese, jam, and bread for breakfast. He has fried chicken, french fries, and rice for lunch. Then he has pizza for dinner. At night, he has chocolate and cookies as a snack. I think he needs to eat more healthy food.

2. Nada : I really like coming to your house, Grandma.
Grandma : I like it when you visit me, Nada.
Nada : We haven't got a mango tree in our garden at home. We've got a lemon tree.
Grandma : I know. I'm lucky to have one. Would you like to have a mango now?
Nada : Yes, please! I would also like to have your mango and coconut mahalabia later. Have you got any coconut?
Grandma : Yes, I bought some in the market this morning.

UNIT 2

Practice on lesson 1

Air is important for us to breathe and live. When we breathe in dirty and toxic air, we can get sick or go to the hospital. The air can get dirty because of the emissions from cars and factories. It's dangerous for children's lungs, and we have to stay at home.

Practice on Lesson 2

Ahmed : What is your favorite sport?
Basel : My favorite sport is football.
Ahmed : Why are you good at football?
Basel : Because I practice a lot.
Ahmed : What sports are you bad at?
Basel : I'm bad at table tennis. I can't run fast.

Practice on Lesson 3

Amal : What sport are you good at?
Sara : I am good at playing squash.
Amal : Where can you play it?
Sara : I can play it on a small court with walls all around.
Amal : What do you need to play it?
Sara : I need a small racket and to move very fast.

Practice on Lessons 4 & 5

Hedaya was born on April 21, 1993. She began practicing taekwondo at the age of seven and won many prizes at the age of 14. Hedaya won many important awards. She won the bronze medal at the Rio Olympics in 2016. She also won the bronze medal in Tokyo in 2021.

Test Yourself

1. Rami, Hana, Ahmed, and Amira like sports. Rami likes karate as he can do a lot of moves. Hana likes to swim. She goes to the swimming pool twice a week. Ahmed plays football on the pitch. Amira is a good squash player. Her racket is white and blue.

2. Anas : Why are you good at squash?
Wael : Because I can move very fast.
Anas : Where do you play it?
Wael : On a small court with walls all around.
Anas : How do you play it?
Wael : I have a small racket.

Al-Azhar Corner

My name is Marwan. I'm good at tennis. I go to the club every Friday to play tennis. I'm bad at handball. I never win.

October Monthly Test

1. Mangoes grow in Egypt. We can make a lot of drinks and dishes with it. We can make delicious mango juice or cocktail juice. We can also make a fruit salad and a mango cake.

2. Hedaya Malak is an Egyptian taekwondo player. Hedaya was born on April 21, 1993. She won a bronze medal in Tokyo 2021. She is a very kind person. She helped a Moroccan athlete with special needs to win the gold medal. She is practicing hard to win a gold medal.

UNIT 3

Practice on Lesson 1

Hala : What are you doing?
Mona : I'm packing my suitcases.
Hala : Where are you going?
Mona : I'm going on a holiday to Al Fayoum.
Hala : Why are you packing your sweater?
Mona : Because it can be cool in the evenings.

Practice on Lesson 2

Tomas : Can you tell me about some traditional Egyptian clothes?
Fares : Oh, sure. Many men wear the galabeya.
Tomas : How is it?
Fares : It's a long white robe with long sleeves.
Tomas : Are there pockets?
Fares : Yes, but they are hidden.

Practice on Lesson 3

There was a kind and honest shoemaker. One day, the shoemaker was too tired to make the shoes. He cut out the leather and left it until the next morning. Two little elves helped the shoemaker and made a beautiful pair of shoes for him. The shoemaker was very happy and gave new clothes to the elves.

Practice on Lessons 4 & 5

These girls are wearing traditional Mexican dresses. They are very colorful and bright. There are lots of stripes on them. Girls wear them in festivals and celebrations. They look amazing and comfortable. People in Mexico wear hats to protect their faces from the sun. This is a sombrero – it's a traditional Mexican hat.

Test Yourself

1. At school, boys wear a dark blue shirt. Boys have to wear a tie every day. It's white with light blue stripes on it. Boys wear dark gray trousers. The girls wear a dark blue shirt, too. They wear a dark gray skirt. In winter, boys and girls wear a dark red jacket.
2. My name is Mariam. Tomorrow I will travel to Al Fayoum. I need to pack my suitcase. I need to pack my green T-shirt and my black pants. My sister Soha needs to pack her sunglasses. It will be very sunny. I think I should pack a sweater. It can be cool in the evening.

UNIT 4

Practice on Lesson 1

Last week, I visited Aswan with my friends. We went there by train. Aswan is an amazing Egyptian city. The city is full of history and amazing sights. We visited Elephantine Island. It's the oldest part of Aswan.

Practice on Lesson 2

Ahmed : What were you doing yesterday at 6 am?
Basel : I was getting up.
Ahmed : What were you doing yesterday at 10 am?
Basel : I was studying English.
Ahmed : What were you doing at 3 pm?
Basel : I was having lunch.



Practice on Lesson 3

Presenter : Hello, Sherif. Tell us about eco-tourism, please. What is it?

Sherif : It's tourism that looks after the environment and helps local people.

Presenter : How does it help the environment and people?

Sherif : Eco-tourists don't like to travel by plane because of the pollution planes cause.

Presenter : So, how do they travel?

Sherif : They travel by train, on foot, or by bike.

Practice on Lessons 4 & 5

You can have perfect eco-tourism in Egypt. You can enjoy the local culture and visit Nawamis. It is a 6,000-year-old village. You can meet the local people and talk to them about their way of life. Come and see the most fantastic wildlife in Egypt. We have wonderful fish, birds, and animals.

Test Yourself

1. Elephantine Island is an amazing place. It's in Aswan. Tourists come from all over the world to visit it. They can travel by boat to visit it. The island is the oldest part of Aswan. The island is a beautiful historical place. There are no forests, but there are lots of trees.
2. Eco-tourism looks after the environment. Eco-tourists don't like to travel by plane because of the pollution planes cause. They travel by train, on foot, or by bike. Eco-tourists like to stay in small local hotels or in people's houses. In Egypt, they look after the coral reefs.

November Monthly Test

1. Aser is going to Al Fayoum to see his uncle and aunt. He is packing his green T-shirt and the swimming shorts because they have a lovely pool. He will need his sunglasses because it will be sunny. He should pack a sweater because it can be cool in the evenings.
2. A kind and honest shoemaker lived in town with his wife. They were very poor, but they were happy. The shoemaker worked hard, but he had no money. Two little elves helped him. They started to make the shoes. The shoemaker made them new clothes. The elves were so happy.

UNIT 5

Practice on Lesson 1

Ancient Egyptian women worked at home and could work outside, too. Women cooked meals, cleaned the house, and took care of their children. Women could weave baskets, bake bread, and make sandals, and they could sell them at the market as well. They could even become pharaohs. One famous queen in Ancient Egypt was Hatshepsut.

Practice on Lesson 2

An ecosystem is a place where animals, plants, and other living things live together. Ecosystems can be small, like a rockpool, or they can be very big, like the Amazon rainforest. Animals and plants need each other to live. They need food, water, and shelter to survive.

Practice on Lesson 3

The grasshopper was lazy. He thought work is boring. Now, it's winter and it is very cold. The grasshopper is hungry. He doesn't have any food and he can't find any. The ant wasn't lazy. He worked and now he has food.

Practice on Lessons 4 & 5

Sherif is a computer programmer. When he was young, he didn't want to work with animals. They scare him. He wasn't keen on being outside. He wanted an office job. Sherif loved playing computer games and enjoyed solving problems. He enjoyed working in a team. So, in his job, he does both.

Test Yourself

1. Ancient Egyptian craftsmen were very good too. They made beautiful paintings and beautiful gold jewelry and sculptures. They used to weave beautiful clothes and make colorful cooking pots. People with this job made things from clay, wood, and gold.
2. People in Ancient Egypt worked very hard. They could work as fishermen, bakers, doctors, and traders. But most people worked as farmers. They planted crops, usually grains like wheat, corn, and flax. They grew vegetables and fruits, too.

UNIT 6

Practice on Lesson 1

A: It's going to be rainy in Cairo.
B: What about Sharm El-Sheikh?
A: It's never very cold in Sharm El-Sheikh, but today we have some ice.
B: What about Alexandria?
A: It's going to be windy.
B: Thank you for your information.

Practice on Lesson 2

Nahla always gets up early at 6.30 in the morning. She often takes a short shower, then she reads a book. She usually eats breakfast at 8 am with her parents. She sometimes helps her mom in the kitchen. The whole family visits grandparents at night.

Practice on Lessons 4 & 5

Storms are dangerous extreme weather conditions. There might be heavy rain in a storm. There might be lightening as well. It's not safe to go outside the house because electric wires may fall. There might be a power cut. You need a torch for that. Help anyone who is afraid.

Test Yourself

1. When there's a heat wave, drink lots of water, even if you don't feel thirsty. Open the windows when there's a cool wind. Don't go outside. If you must go outside, stay in the shade. Wear light, cool clothing. Try to spend time in cool buildings with air-conditioning. Eat small, light meals.



2. When there's a storm, stay inside and keep dry. Make sure you have candles and torches because there might be a power cut. Don't go anywhere by train. Don't stand under trees in case lightning strikes. Don't stand near wires – they could fall and give you an electric shock.

Al-Azhar Corner

It's going to be rainy in Cairo. It's never very cold in Sharm El-Sheikh, but today we have some ice. It's going to be windy in Alexandria. Luxor is going to have a storm, so stay at home!

December Monthly Test

1. Hello, I'm Sherif. When I was young, I loved playing computer games. I also really enjoy solving problems. So, in my job, I do both! I also enjoy working with other people. There are 16 people in my team. We don't always agree, but we work out the best solutions.
2. Ecosystems can be small, like a rock pool, or they can be very big, like the Amazon rainforest. The living things in a rock pool are fish, crabs, and seaweed. The non-living things are rocks, water, sand, and sunlight. All these things work together to make an ecosystem. There are lots of different ecosystems on Earth.